

The MACDONALD COLLEGE *Journal*⁺

Vol. 2 • No. 5

JANUARY 1942



Farm • Home • School



For Service and Appearance "SECURITY" FENCING

Made of real copper bearing steel wire in accordance with the American Society for Testing Materials Specification All6. When you specify "Security" you get the best fence for the particular job.



DOMINION STEEL & COAL CORP. LTD.
Security Fence Division

Canada Cement Bldg.

Montreal

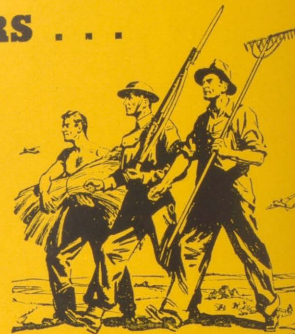
HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM



FARMERS . . . AS IMPORTANT AS ARMOURERS . . .

It may not appear so dramatic to operate a dairy farm, to grow grain or raise bacon as to make planes and steel tanks, but the work of the farmer is just as essential to victory as the work of the armament maker.

Always interested in practical co-operation with farmers, the Bank of Montreal is especially desirous of assisting them *now*.



Talk confidentially with our nearest branch manager respecting your credit needs.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

*"a bank where small accounts
are welcome"*

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE
... the outcome of 124 years' successful operation

ASSETS OVER A BILLION DOLLARS



**"I hope they send
more cigarettes!"**

\$2.50 SENDS 1000
\$1.00 SENDS 300
British Consols
Cigarettes
OVERSEAS



**"Don't worry!
I'll send the best!"**

if you

Mail order and remittance to

W.C. MACDONALD Inc.
P.O. BOX 1929 PLACE d'ARMES
MONTREAL, CANADA

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



This journal is owned, edited,
and published monthly by
Macdonald College.

For advertising rates and
correspondence concerning the
advertising section write to the
Advertising Representative.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Chairman

W. H. BRITTAIN, PH.D.

Circulation Manager

L. H. HAMILTON, M.S.

Business Manager

T. F. WARD

Editor

A. B. WALSH, B.Sc. (Agr.)

Associate Editor

H. R. C. AVISON, M.A.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

E. GROSS

2845 Willowdale Ave.

Montreal

Telephone ATLantic 4739

All correspondence concerning
the material appearing in the
MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL
should be addressed to

THE EDITOR,

Macdonald College, P.Q.

Subscription rates — 50c per year

EDITORIAL COMMENT

How the Price Ceiling Protects Farmers

In a recent radio address Donald Gordon, the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, gave a simple yet clear picture of what inflation is and how it can come about. For the benefit of our readers, part of his address is reproduced herewith.

"The farmer can play his part (in the war effort) by producing as much as he can of the food products most required. Inflation may seem to benefit farmers by raising the prices of their products, but in the end, when deflation follows, the farmer faces ruin. Under the price ceiling the farmer is protected for the first time against a rise in the price of the goods he must buy and he has a vital concern in making the price ceiling work.

One of the dangers of inflation is the fact that it is disguised in fancy terms which make it hard to understand. Don't bother about the fancy terms. There are just two plain things we must know. First — what inflation does, so we can realize why we must defeat it. Second, how inflation happens, so we can know how to fight it. First then, what does inflation do? Why is it bad? Why must we defeat it at all costs?

This is what inflation does. It puts prices and costs into a spiral that climbs faster and faster. Wages and salaries never catch up. Fixed incomes are left far behind. The cost of living climbs higher and higher, beyond your income. The dollar in your pocket becomes worth less and less. Your savings shrink away.

Inflation begins as a nation's war effort. In times of peace, this tremendous production would mean prosperity because we would be producing goods for our own use and enjoyment. But the things we are producing today are mainly for war and we have less and less of the goods and commodities that we want for ordinary use. What happens is simple enough. On the one hand, in the form of our Government, we begin to bid up to buy the commodities we must have for war. On the other hand, as individual citizens, we bid against our Government to buy the things for our ordinary use. We thus get into a process of bidding against ourselves, and up go prices and costs to start the inflation spiral. There is only one way to fight it. It is the price ceiling."

We commend to our readers the important article by Prof. J. E. Lattimer on "Price Control and Agriculture", as providing the factual basis for conclusions about the equity of the new price control regulations. The general public has the impression that agriculture is the poor relation of our economy and has been given enough assistance already. The word "bonus" as applied to various forms of Government assistance to agriculture has helped to create this impression. The farmer, of course, has an opposite opinion and, often on insufficient grounds, complains that agriculture has not had a "square deal". In this article Dr. Lattimer reviews the situation and the facts lead him to conclude that "by this arrangement (of price control) Agriculture is at a disadvantage as compared to other industries". If he is right the situation may have serious consequences not only for Canadian Agriculture but for the food supplies needed in this war.

Price Control and Agriculture

by J. E. Lattimer

(Professor of Agricultural Economics)

IN A RADIO speech delivered on October 18th, Prime Minister King outlined the plan for a "ceiling" on prices and wages. Said Mr. King:

"The action which I am about to explain represents an experiment hitherto untried on this continent, and perhaps having regard to its breadth and variety, hitherto untried by the will of any free people anywhere".

"Agricultural prices, with a few conspicuous exceptions, especially wheat, are higher today than they have been at any time during the past ten years. In cases where agricultural prices have not kept pace with increases in the cost of production, measures are being taken to bring about a more satisfactory relationship without significantly affecting the general level of retail prices to the consumer."

The important provisions are a top limit, top prices not exceeding the highest price prevailing between September 15th and October 11th and a limit to increase in wages to the cost of living bonus previously provided for. The provisions were to take effect on November 17. The date was later deferred to December 1st 1941.

It may be noted that specific reference was made to prices of farm products when the plan was first outlined. Later it was pointed out that some farm products such as fresh vegetables would be exceptions to the general rule because of seasonal variations in price. It is these exceptions and also a comparison of the returns to different groups of producers at the time these regulations were started that make up the subject of this discussion.

The Base Period

In any regulation of prices based on a certain definite period, as is the present case, examination of conditions at the period from which measurements are taken is important. Any complete examination of the status of agriculture at the time these regulations started would need to go as far back as 1914 in order to show the effects of the inflation period following that time which present regulations are designed to avoid. Such is not the intention here as space will not permit. Yet it is well known that one of the net results of the inflation period referred to was to leave labour in other industries far better off than labour in farming. This came about by the farming business suffering a greater degree of deflation after the war of 1914 to 1918 than did some other industries.

This was made very clear during the decade of the thirties. For this reason when the Prime Minister says that prices of farm products are higher than they have been at any time during the past ten years that statement in itself may not mean that it is a justifiable place to start regulation of prices. A necessary addition is to make clear how prices

of farm products compared with prices of other things during that time. This is not hard to do as the records are available.

Reckoning prices of 1926 as equalling 100, the wholesale prices during the past ten years (1931-40 inclusive) averaged 74.6 for all goods and 63.7 for farm products. Prices of farm products averaged over 10 points below the price of all goods which include farm products during that period. That difference was due to the low prices of the field products group. The ten-year average was 57.2 for field products and 74.8 for animal products.

From this record it might be assumed that providers of animal products were very fortunate in comparison with the providers of field products. This may be so in many cases either where providers of animal products grow their own raw material or buy it at farm prices. That, however, does not include all farmers who provide animal products. Some of them buy considerable feed (their raw material) at prices that include not only transportation costs but other handling and processing charges. This explains why the assistance of payment of transportation on this raw material has been a concurrent policy with price regulation as shall be discussed later.

Wage Regulation

The 1926 base upon which the wholesale prices is based is rather an important consideration in regard to the regulation of wages. The regulation of wages considers the wages prevailing in 1926 to 1929 or 1940, which ever is the higher, as a base. From this base any increase must depend only on a cost of living bonus.

The regulation of wages does not apply to workers for wages in the business of farming. Therefore a comparison of wages in farming and other industries from 1926 to 1929 becomes very important. These records are also available.

The average rate of wages in industry, on the 1913 base of 100, was 185.1 in 1926, in 1929, 196.0; and in 1940, 204.4. In other words in 1940 the rate of wages was a trifle more than double the rate of 1913. On the other hand wages in farming reduced to index numbers using 1914 as a base of 100 stood, in 1940, at 141.2. While wages in industry doubled, wages in farming increased by 41.2 percent.

Yet wages in farming were slightly above wages in industry from 1926 to 1929 inclusive. This was the case because prices of farm products were high compared with the past ten years and even with the present time. From 1926 to 1929 prices of farm products averaged 100.9. For

the past ten years the average was less than two-thirds as much and in October 1941 was 74.1 or not quite three-quarters of the 1926 level.

Wages paid in farming reflect pretty closely prices of farm products. In 1932 wages were on a level with the year 1914 according to the records. The wide difference between wages in farming and in industry prevailed throughout the decade. This was because of the amount of unemployment in industry during that time. The business of farming kept up its output fairly well as during this time other industries did not offer attractive jobs. Now the position has changed. Regulation of wages does not apply to farming. Hence wages in farming has already closed the gap to a certain degree since 1940. A recent report from the Bureau of Statistics shows an increase of over one-third in the daily wage rate on August 15, 1941 as compared with the same date in the previous year. There is no wonder that special provision is made for rewarding farming on account of increased cost of production.

The need for special consideration for agriculture was established by the trend of prices during the past ten years. The need was more clearly shown by figures based on the Rowell-Sirois Report which revealed that over one-quarter of the gainfully employed working in farming received only about one-eighth of the national income. The need was also established by the dependence of Britain on Canada for food supplies.

Special Provision For Farming

During the ten year period referred to, production in agriculture was fairly well maintained in spite of low prices for farm products. This was largely due to the fact that other jobs were not available. During this period a marked shift was made particularly in western Canada toward the production of animal products on account of the more favourable price. Hence at the start of the war there were two products in considerable demand in Britain available in Canada in quantity. These were wheat and bacon. A large carry-over of wheat was available and hog production was on the increase in the fall of 1939.

Developments of 1940 and since that time have shifted the demand for many farm products. Less wheat and more bacon, cheese, manufactured milk and poultry products was wanted. The shifts in demand explain many of the aims and methods of agricultural policy.

Agricultural Aids

During the year 1941 encouragement was given to farmers to substitute other crops for wheat as the quantity on hand exceeded storage space. During the same year encouragement has been given to expand the production of bacon, poultry and dairy products by the payment of transportation rates on feed grown in one part of the country and fed elsewhere.

The basis of these two policies, if we are rightly informed, is on quite different grounds. The payment for restriction of area devoted to wheat plus the amount made available for those areas where crops were not up to a certain standard as provided by the P.F.A.A. is based upon the need for assuring farmers the minimum income considered necessary to permit them to carry on. The payment of the transportation cost of feed for domestic feeders that depend on purchased feeds is based squarely on the realized need for expansion of production of bacon, cheese, canned milk and poultry products.

There appears to be good grounds for the latter policy as figures released recently by the Bureau of Statistics show that on June 1st, 1941 there were fewer hogs on farms in the five eastern provinces than at the same time of the previous year.

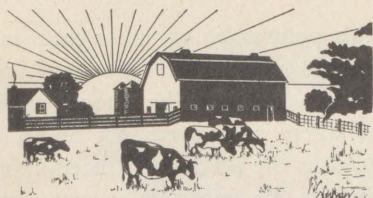
There should be a renewed interest in hog-feeding on account of the recent feed policy. This policy should not only help to fill the bacon and other quotas required but at the same time help to solve the grain surplus problem.

The following estimates of the amount of the provisions made have been as follows:

- (1) Payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, on account of low yields \$20,000,000.
- (2) Payments under plan for substitution of other crops or fallow for wheat \$30,000,000.
- (3) Supplementary payment under P.F.A.A. \$20,000,000.
- (4) Estimated cost of transport charges on feeds. \$6,400,000.

Farming is being bonused in order to ensure expansion of production without increased cost of food to the consumer. The most recent announcements are bonus to fluid milk producers of 30 cents per hundred-weight and a bonus of 3 cents per dozen on eggs. The bonus on fluid milk production includes milk for manufacturing into concentrated milk products as well as for that sold in fluid form. The bonus is being paid to ensure sufficient supply pending an inquiry which is expected to lead to some stabilization of prices of dairy products.

This adjustment of price brings the price in the Montreal area to \$2.62½ per cwt. In the winter of 1928-29 the Montreal price was \$2.80 per cwt. In the winter of 1929-30 it was \$2.80 from October to May inclusive except for two months, December and January, when it was \$3.20. For the year 1929 the average price of creamery butter in Montreal was 38 cents per pound. In view of the importance attached to the year 1929 in establishing a ceiling for wages it is necessary to bear in mind the prices of farm products at that time. Wages are at the 1929 level or better and a cost of living bonus. Prices of farm products are below the 1929 level. Hence by this arrangement agriculture is at a disadvantage as compared with other industries.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Apple Varieties for Eastern Ontario and Quebec

by D. S. Blair

Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WE WON'T be picking apples for a long time yet, but it is not too soon to be thinking about the selection of new plantings, and planning orders for young trees for spring planting.

Improved varieties of apples are being brought out every year and it is not easy to decide what to plant. Fortunately the Dominion Experimental Farms Service can help here, for their extensive trials have given us information on tree fruit varieties which is of great value. No matter how good the soil may be, or how skillful the grower, if the varieties are not suited to the climate and to the markets, the result will be failure.

A survey of the apple plantings in Eastern Ontario and Quebec since 1934 shows that McIntosh leads all other varieties by a wide margin. This is not surprising since the variety was originated in the district, and is the most popular apple in Canada. To obtain best results with the variety, it should be top-worked on the framework branches of a hardy variety like Hibernial. To supplement McIntosh those varieties maturing earlier and later are to be preferred. Fortunately, there is an excellent range of early maturing varieties to choose from which are hardy in these fruit districts, namely Crimson Beauty, Melba, Early McIntosh, Joyce, Atlas, Milton, Hume and Lobo. *Crimson Beauty* is the earliest maturing summer apple grown commercially and ripens at a time when the market is starving for apples. Fruits are highly coloured but ripen unevenly, requiring several pickings; flavour is acid and quality medium. Due to its short marketing season only limited planting should be made. *Melba* is undoubtedly the highest quality early variety grown but is already very heavily planted and further plantings should be confined to red sports of the variety. Bud sports are occurring which are superior to the parent in appearance, being completely washed with red, with firmness of flesh and keeping qualities. *Early McIntosh* ripens with, or a little later than, *Melba*. The trees are vigorous and apparently hardy. Fruits are of commercial size but inclined to run small, most attractive, being washed with a lively red, uniform, crisp flesh and good quality. A good prospect for roadstand trade and local markets. *Joyce* follows along right after *Melba*, usually ready the first week in September. The tree is hardier than McIntosh, rather spreading and a good yielder. *Joyce* is a striped apple, possessing considerable colour, excellent quality and is a



A Joyce tree in fruit.

good keeper. *Atlas* may be harvested with or after *Joyce*, usually early in September. The tree is very hardy, upright in habit and has a strong framework. It comes into bearing at an early age and produces annual crops of good size fruits resembling well-coloured Winter St. Lawrence of which it is a seedling. *Atlas* is a good dessert and cooking apple. *Milton* is a McIntosh seedling which ripens with *Wealthy*. The tree bears annually. The fruits are handsome and of very good quality but must be marketed quickly. *Milton* is strictly a roadstand and local market apple, with lots of colour and quality. *Hume* is ready about mid-September. Trees are vigorous with same degree of hardness as McIntosh. The fruit is uniform, very highly coloured and of excellent quality. *Hume* is not a good keeper and must be marketed before McIntosh. *Lobo* is a week to ten days earlier than McIntosh in season. The tree is very strong in framework and extremely hardy. It is a regular bearer, producing very highly-coloured fruit which clings well. In quality *Lobo* is not as good as McIntosh for dessert purposes, but it is a good cooking apple.

A collection of winter varieties, equally as hardy, if not harder than McIntosh, is available for planting in Eastern Ontario and Quebec orchards; Cortland, Macoun, Lawfam, Linda, Sandow and Bancroft. *Cortland* ripens with McIntosh but has a longer harvesting period as apples

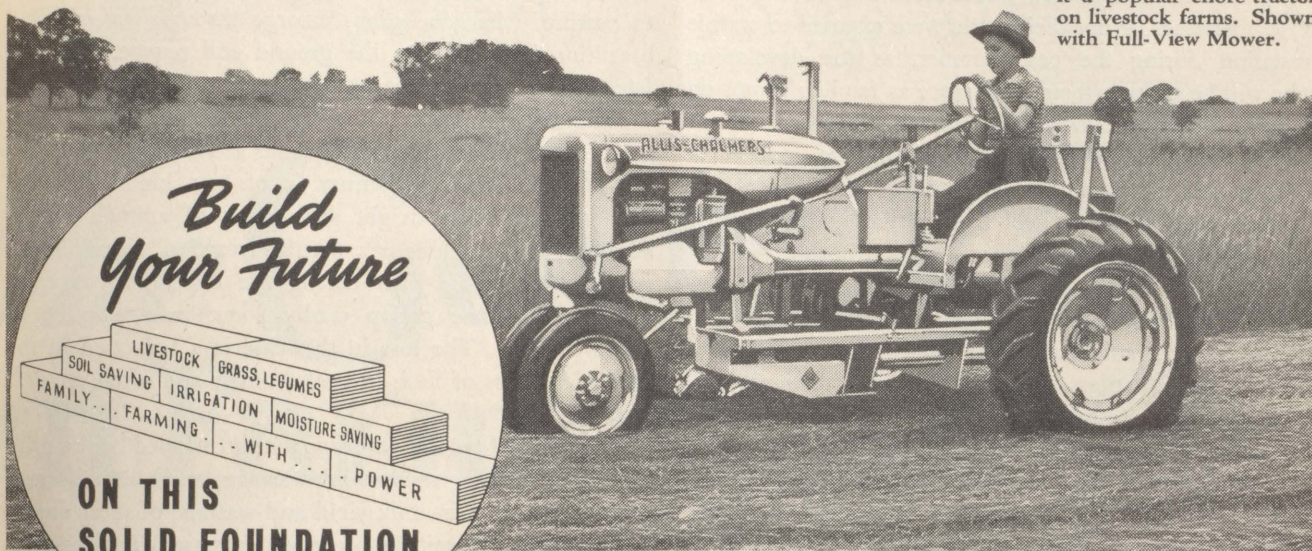
(Continued on page 9)

A Richer Heritage

FOR THE FUTURE

ALL-AROUND TRACTOR

Model C-power for two 10 or 12-inch plows. Two or four-row "tool bar" implements (depending on row width) available with hand or hydraulic lift. Economy and ease of handling make it a popular chore tractor on livestock farms. Shown with Full-View Mower.



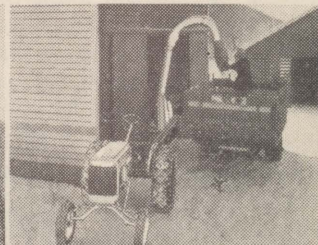
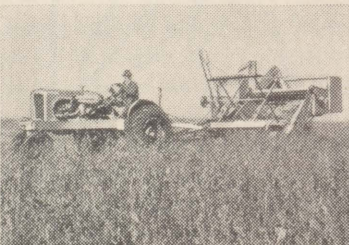
When you answer the call to produce more food . . . more meat, dairy products, and more poultry . . . what about the future? What will be the rewards for you and your family?

No type of farming lends itself so well to building a sound, safe livestock business as the Allis-Chalmers system of family farming — with power! The feed of 5, 8 or 10 horses — saved by your tractor — will more than keep the extra cows, sows and hens so urgently needed. The field-hours you save with tractor equipment give you time to personally manage a profitable herd or flock. "The eye of the master fattens the stock."

Start building now for the years to come! Build your house on the solid-rock foundation of diversified family farming. To help you plan . . . consult your A-C dealer . . . send the coupon for FREE books.

GREAT BRITAIN CALLS FOR FOOD

Hungry voices are crying for dairy products, meat, poultry, fruits, vegetables. They are looking to you, farming fertile land unmolested by marching armies and destructive tanks, for their life-giving food. Food is power . . . power begets food.



FREE BOOKS TO HELP YOU PLAN

TO BETTER LIVING
TO BETTER FARMING
TO MORE PROFIT

ALLIS-CHALMERS RUMELY LTD.
Dept. 43C, 1244 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: Please send the books marked.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Model B Tractor | ☐ Tillage Tools |
| ☐ Model C Tractor | ☐ Crawler Tractor |
| ☐ Model WC Tractor | ☐ Model 60 Harvester |
| ☐ Plows | ☐ Model 40 Harvester |

Name _____ (Please Print)

Address _____

MAN-SAVER — With a Model 60 All-Crop Harvester and WC tractor — a 1-man outfit — you can harvest with less man-hours per acre than ever before! The same harvester is unsurpassed when it comes to saving valuable seed from your legumes or grasses—or any of 102 different crops.

BETTER FEED — Grinding may increase feed value 10 per cent. Trigger-quick governor of A-C tractors is combined with torque characteristic that make them hang on like steam power. Shown here—the Model B Tractor.

FOOD and TRANSPORTATION... Our First Line of Defense

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE • U. S. A.

Swat the Warble Fly

by W. E. Whitehead

WITHIN the next few weeks stock owners will know whether or not their cattle were exposed to warble infestation during the past summer, as the developing grubs will be making their appearance as familiar lumps on the backs of animals. This stage provides a means of attack whereby cattle may be freed of these parasites.

Two species of warble flies occur in Canada, the common cattle grub, or heel fly and the northern cattle grub, or large warble fly. The latter is the species that causes most of the "gadding" among cattle owing to its rough behaviour, when with upraised tails and terror-stricken eyes, the animals become panicky in attempting to shake off their attackers, sometimes injuring themselves in the attempt. The season of the heel fly is somewhat earlier than that of its larger relative, so that where both species occur, their attacks may last for the greater part of the summer. However, the large warble fly appears to be the common species in the Province of Quebec.

Very briefly, the life history is as follows. The adult flies lay eggs during the summer on the hairs of the legs and lower parts of the body. The grubs, on hatching, burrow into the skin and gradually work their way through the tissues of the body until they finally reach a position beneath the skin of the animal's back through which they bore a small breathing hole. Here they are enclosed in cysts

until full grown which is usually after cattle are turned out to pasture, when the grubs emerge through the enlarged breathing holes, fall to the ground and pupate. The flies later appear and another cycle begins.

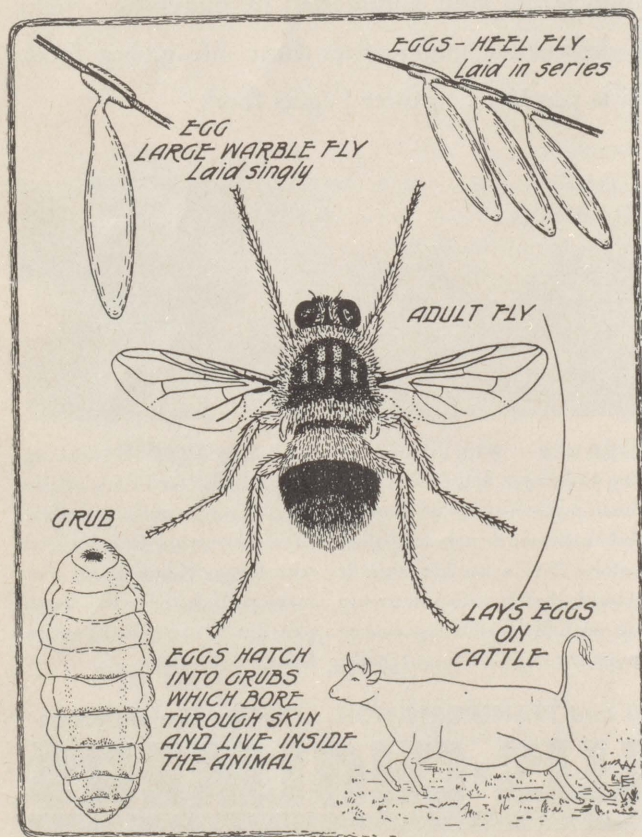
Estimates of losses caused by warble flies reach enormous sums; those for Canada stand at from \$7,000,000 to \$14,000,000 annually. Injury is of two kinds, the first being the result of fright and worry of animals during adult fly activity. This is a peculiar reaction, since flies do not sting or cause pain during the deposition of eggs, nevertheless cattle gallop madly about in attempting to evade the flies. The loss in this case is a reduction in the milk yield, loss of flesh in beef animals and often physical injury.

The second type of injury is that occasioned by the grub infestation. This results in wastage and unthriftiness, further reduction in milk yield and wastage of meat due to the necessary trimming of infested carcasses. The loss that can be most accurately estimated is that caused by injury to hides. The most valuable part of the hide is the most seriously affected and a hide showing five or more holes is automatically relegated to the No. 2 grade. Anaphylactic shock may also mean the loss of an animal. Warble grubs contain a substance which is very poisonous to cattle if it gets into the blood stream. Perhaps through the careless extraction of grubs as a control measure, or when grubs break through an animal pushing under a fence, a strong reaction is caused; frothing at the mouth, shortness of breath, and, in severe cases, death may ensue.

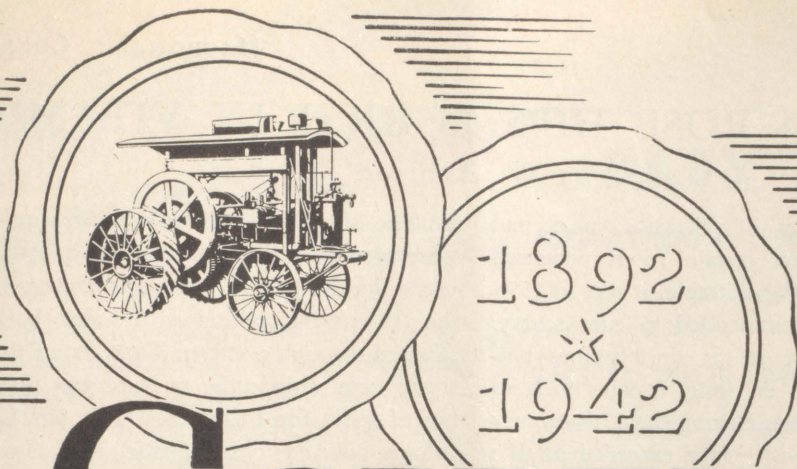
Control

To obtain the best results co-operative control measures should be put into effect. However, when the organization of a district is not practicable, individual effort will greatly reduce warble infestation in a herd. In the first place, an effort should be made to provide darkened sheds, or brush shelters in pastures; animals soon learn to use these retreats as flies will not attack them when in such places.

Of the various materials tried in the control of grubs, derris wash has proved to be the most effective. This may be made at home, although it seems more satisfactory for the average herdsman in Eastern Canada to obtain a proprietary preparation to which only water has to be added. One such preparation which is giving good results is Cooper's Concentrated Warble Fly Powder, obtainable from Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, Lennoxville, Que., costing twenty-five cents a packet and containing sufficient powder to treat 30 head of cattle once. Directions for the use of the above material are given on the packet, although it might be stated here that three or four treatments should be applied, the first during the early part of



(Continued on page 11)



The GOLDEN Year in Farmpower



A Welsh-born boy entered the Case factory as a machinist apprentice at the age of 16. Six years afterward, in 1892, he helped build a Case tractor—the first gas-engined tractor of record to go out and do actual farm work. Later he went abroad, studied what the Old World had created in large-size internal-combustion engines, returned and designed blast-furnace waste-gas engines used to this day in steel mills. Returning to Case in 1910 he rose steadily to the rank of Vice-President in charge of tractor engineering. Now, on the eve of the company's centennial and the golden anniversary of its first farm tractor, David Pryce Davies is Consulting Engineer for all Case factories.



The American Way is to Keep Frontiers Open



Golden Anniversary
Model "SC"

Your chances for rising high in America are greater than D. P. Davies ever had. You enjoy the benefits of native birth and of more formal education than ever was his. You live in an age when science and engineering, agriculture and industry all leap forward. Before your eyes new frontiers unfold far faster than they did for the youth of fifty years ago.

Yet to find your full place in this rich future you need two things that Mr. Davies had. One is the individual will to work with whatever talent and training you have. The other is the full freedom of the American way... the warm welcome that free enterprise gives to a better man, a better method,

a better machine... the system that stimulates men to create ever richer blessings for their fellows, and rewards them according to their creations. By this principle of unlimited opportunity, a single century sufficed to transform a wilderness into the greatest nation on earth, to attain the highest living standards in all the history of mankind.

Today, youth's fight is for freedom of the frontiers. Today, as a century ago, Case is on the side of youth. In farmpower the Case challenge to your choice is based not on having built the first tractor, but on building the latest tractors; not on seniority, but on superiority. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Centennial Jubilee in 1942

In 1842 another youth, Jerome I. Case, began to furnish American agriculture with grain-saving machines. In 1942 the company he founded will celebrate its centennial with national ceremonies, historical pageantry, and educational exhibits. You are invited to witness these special events of the Case Centennial year. Look for local and regional announcements.

CASE

JAM FROM ROSE HIPS IS RICH IN VITAMIN C

by W. Andreae

Long before the discovery of vitamins, man had learned through experience that certain foods possessed special health-giving qualities. For example, it was in 1593 that lemon juice was first recommended to cure scurvy. Scurvy was associated with life at sea since serious outbreaks of the disease occurred on long voyages such as those made by the early explorers. During the 17th century deaths from scurvy in the British Navy exceeded all the deaths by battle, wrecks, and other casualties of sea-life put together. In 1795 the Admiralty ordered a regular supply of fresh lemon juice for the navy and from then on the disease practically disappeared.

The story is told that when Jacques Cartier reached Canada his crew was practically disabled by scurvy. On the advice of the Indians he fed them a concoction brewed from spruce tips and they made a remarkable recovery. Nowadays we know that vitamin C cures or prevents scurvy and analyses have proved that citrus-juices and spruce-tips are rich sources of the vitamin.

In Hungary, Germany, Russia and to a lesser extent in England, rose-hips have been used for centuries for the preparation of jams and purées. Queen Victoria is said to have had a recipe for rose-hip jam of which she was particularly fond. In recent years it has been found that the rose-hip is an extremely rich source of vitamin C, containing more than ten times the amount found in citrus fruits which are generally considered one of the best sources.

Scurvy was prevalent amongst soldiers and civilians during the Great War. In this war much more care is being taken to make sure of an adequate supply of vitamin C and for reasons of war-economy the general use of rose-hip jam is being recommended. Germany is encouraging the growing of wild roses on waste land such as railway embankments, etc. English and Scottish school children have collected large quantities this autumn.

In Europe, the common species of wild rose is *Rosa canina* and in some regions related species such as *R. pomifera* and *R. rugosa* are cultivated because of their large fruits which are about one inch in diameter. Many species and samples have been analyzed by European students and they report values of 0.3 to 0.8 per cent of vitamin C (orange or lemon juice contains 0.04 to 0.06 per cent of vitamin C). In Canada the prevailing species are *R. virginiana* and *R. carolina* which have much smaller fruits with less pulp than the European types. Hips of *R. virginiana* were collected at various stages of maturity and analyzed at Macdonald College with the following results:

August 17th	0.21%	vitamin C
September 29th	0.37%	" "
October 13th	0.48%	" "

The hips were made into jellies and jams and samples were blended with crab apple and orange marmalade. In preparing the jam, the stem and flower ends were removed, the fruits were covered with water, boiled until soft and strained through a screen. To 2 lbs. of the pulp $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of sugar were added; the mixture was poured into jars and heated again for 15 minutes. This jam had a beautiful red colour but its characteristic tart taste and somewhat fibrous consistency might not appeal to everyone. Its vitamin content soon after preparation was very high (0.50 per cent) but this value soon dropped off to a more or less constant level of 0.30%.

To prepare jelly more water was added to the fruits, the pulp was strained through a jelly bag and some lemon and commercial pectin added. The product was attractive in appearance and taste, but the yield was disappointingly low. Moreover, much of the vitamin was lost in the process. A blend with orange marmalade (equal volume of orange marmalade and rose hip pulp) had a pleasant taste and was still high in vitamin C (0.15%). Blending with crab apple jelly did not improve the flavour and the vitamin content was unsatisfactory.

Angus A. MacMillan

As we go to press we learn of the untimely death on January 5th after an illness of ten weeks of Mr. Angus A. MacMillan, B.S.A., Associate Chief, Production Service, Department of Agriculture, at the age of 54.

Mr. MacMillan was an outstanding figure in Canadian agriculture, being perhaps best known for his success in promoting sheep husbandry throughout the Dominion. At one time a member of the faculty of Macdonald College, and always a staunch supporter of research in animal husbandry and animal health, Mr. MacMillan will be deeply mourned by a host of friends. Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. MacMillan and family.

The throwing out of balance of the resources of nature throws out of balance also the lives of men.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SAVE SEED OATS NOW

Seed oats should now be set aside for next spring. The present demand for feed can soon deplete the already small stocks. In addition, it is not safe to rely upon western grain to meet the spring requirements for seed.

Due partly to a very dry season, and partly to an increased activity in live stock feeding, the feed supply in Quebec is inadequate. There is a tendency to use up the stock of home-grown feed in the early part of the season and then resort to purchased supplies. There is then a demand for feed grain. As far as feed is concerned this procedure is generally satisfactory. However, if the entire oat supply on the farm is fed it is likely that inferior material will have to be used for seeding. It is advisable then to purchase feed earlier and save the needed amount of seed from the home-grown crop.

The home crop is quite satisfactory for use as seed if the germination is good. This is especially true when a good variety is being used. The 1941 harvest generally was made under such favourable conditions that the germination is good.

If seed is to be bought either in the neighbourhood or from the seed trade, the purchases should be made as early as possible. Those who are renewing their stocks of the variety usually grown, or are starting with a new variety, should if possible, obtain registered seed or at least certified seed. Registered seed can be relied upon to be genuine as to variety and to have very little if any mixture of varieties. Locally grown seed can be used when starting with a new variety if there is assurance that the stocks obtainable really belong to the desired variety.

"Canada Western Recleaned" and "Double Recleaned" oats are not terms that apply to seed grades. Much of this material is good appearing feed grain which has been cleaned for the market. It is illegal to offer such grain as seed unless a sample has been sent to the seed laboratory for analysis as to purity, weed seeds, and to determine the percentage of the grain which will germinate, and that it is up to seed standards. The purchaser of such material may be getting a good variety or a poor variety, or a mixture of several varieties. It is poor business to go to the trouble of working land, seeding, harvesting and threshing while taking no care as to the variety to be grown, and no care as to obtaining good seed.

This year especially, it is not wise to rely upon ordinary western grain as a source of seed. The supply of both barley and oats in the west is not great. Much will be used as feed and so the choice of material which may be available for use as seed in the spring will probably be far from satisfactory. It is advisable then, to save seed oats out of the home crop, or if seed is to be purchased, to do this early from the superior seed grades.

—E. A. Lods

BABY CHICKS

BARRED ROCKS W. LEGHORNS N. H. REDS HYBRIDS

*as hatched or sexed
first hatch February 1st.*

LEGHORN PULLETS 6 WEEKS OLD READY APRIL 6TH.

Write today for 1942 catalog and get our free calendar,
(Natures Wonderland).

Big Rock Farm Mille Roches Ont. Box 139

J. B. Renaud & Cie Inc.

Founded 1845

The largest Food Dealers in the Province

**FLOUR - GRAIN - GROCERIES - PROVISIONS
FRUIT - FISH - ETC.**

L. DeCELLES, General Manager

Subsidiary: OLD CITY MFG. CO. LTD., Quebec, Que.

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC, QUE.

Branches:
CHICOUTIMI RIVIERE DU LOUP MONT JOLI

APPLE VARIETIES...

(Continued from page 4)

cling better. The tree is an annual bearer and a heavy feeder. The fruits are larger and flatter than McIntosh and fully as attractive; the flesh is firmer but not as high quality. *Macoun* is harvested with McIntosh. The tree is vigorous and produces annual crops. Fruits are large, conic shape, with darker red colour than McIntosh, white flesh and high quality. Keeps well in storage. *Lawfam* is ready for picking after the McIntosh are cleaned up. The tree is as hardy as McIntosh, strong, spreading and produces well. The fruit is exceptionally uniform, exceedingly handsome and of good quality. *Linda* ripens later than McIntosh. The tree is vigorous and comes into fruiting at an early age. Fruits are highly coloured with plenty of aroma and character accompanied by a firm, crisp flesh. *Sandow* is undoubtedly the most outstanding of the Spy seedlings originated at Ottawa. Its fruit is large, highly coloured and resembles its parent in character of flesh, flavour and season. *Bancroft* is a cross between Forest and McIntosh of about the same degree of hardness as McIntosh. The fruit is of commercial size, washed with red, crisp flesh and good quality. It is a promising new variety which keeps better than McIntosh.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

An Apple a Day

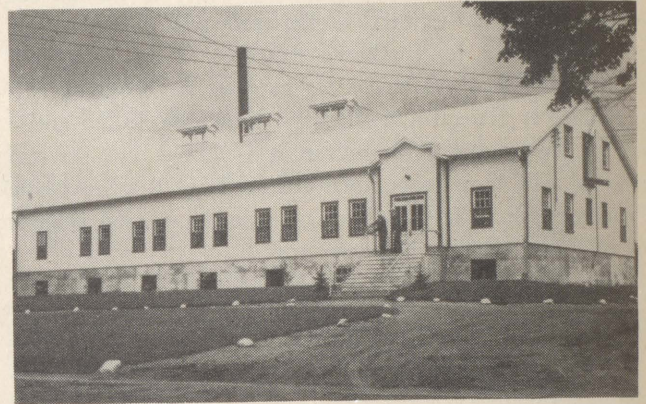
WHEN NEXT you drive through Rougemont, on Highway No. 2, look out for the plant of the Agricultural Co-operative Society of the Applegrowers of Rouville County. These growers have realized the possibilities of the manufacture and sale of apple juice and the various other apple by-products, and their plant is set up with modern equipment to handle them. Their products are marketed under the label "Montrouge."

In addition they have understood the advantages of the co-operative method, and have seen what one grower can do when he pools his ideas and resources with his neighbors. Further, the group is a study in co-operation of the two races, as it is composed of both French and English members who have joined together to deal with an economic problem which faces them regardless of their race.

It is natural that this group should be the leaders in such an undertaking. Rouville County produces 60% of the apples grown in the Province. The project is not a sudden growth, but has been thought out over several years. It was finally launched in September, 1940 with the financial help and technical advice of both the Federal and Provincial Governments. That its possibilities and advantages are being realized is shown by the fact that although it began with only 75 members, the membership now represents the majority of the applegrowers from Rougemont, Abbotsford, and Ste. Hilaire.

The society is run on co-operative lines. Each member puts up ten \$10 shares. Each member has only one vote in the affairs of the society. The Board of Directors, consisting of six members, is elected from among the members. The President is Mr. E. B. Standish, who has worked untiringly for many years for the starting of such an enterprise. A-1 apples whose appearance is not quite good enough for marketing are used for the manufacture of the juice. Speed is essential — apples won't wait to spoil, so the society supplies a truck service for its members to ensure that the apples are collected as soon as gathered. Non-members may bring in their surplus crop in their own trucks, and receive a fixed price for them. We met one load which had just come fifty miles across country from Chateaugay, which would seem to show that it pays to take the surplus to the plant.

After being unloaded at the plant the apples are washed twice. They are then sent up on a conveyor belt to the hammer mill, where they are crushed into pulp under a pressure of 120 - 125 tons. Not even the pips can stand



Where the famous "Montrouge" apple juice is made.

up to that! They are then put through a press which can press twenty barrels simultaneously in twenty minutes. If the juice has to be held for any reason, it is stored, though never for more than twenty-four hours, in great vats of B.C. fir. It is then carried through a filter to a sterilizer, where it is heated to a temperature of 180 degrees, and then given a cold bath, to reduce the temperature as rapidly as possible. If this were not done the juice would have a burnt taste. This system is known as the "Flash" system—the whole process of sterilizing, canning and cooling takes one minute. The juice is put into tins of 20, 48, and 105 oz. size. The cans are held in the basement for a week to ensure that any leaky cans can be eliminated, before being labelled and put in cartons.

For apple sauce the apples are washed as before, cored, cut up, put through a bleacher, bathed again, and put in a modern stainless steel kettle. There they are heated to a temperature of 205 degrees and, when canned, cooled off more gradually than the juice.

The maximum capacity of the plant is 75,000 cans, (20 oz.) daily. It can press 3000 bushels daily and extracts $9\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of juice from every barrel. Its equipment is the most modern of its kind. When at full capacity the plant can employ 35 persons, all of whom come from the neighborhood. This is no negligible factor in the life of the community, which is likely to show the benefits of this increased employment.

It seems likely that Montrouge applejuice, and the other products in due course, will put the Quebec canned apple products on the map in large letters. The Quebec demand for juice and sauce has hitherto been supplied from Ontario and Nova Scotia.

MARKET COMMENTS

The extension of the war to the Pacific may be expected to increase the demand for shipping for the immediate future. This will increase dependence on Canada as a near source of food supplies. Canadian dairy products for Britain are more necessary because of the war in the Pacific.

The entrance of the United States has also altered the picture of farm markets. It is already reported that the programme of production in the United States may be expanded. The original proposals called for an increase of most farm products. Expansion in dairy products, pork and poultry was stressed.

Aids to agriculture to make up for the ceiling over prices have also been announced. These aids have been called bonuses. They are not well named. Aids to agriculture are given to expand production without making food dearer to the consumer. This is an admission that prices paid by consumers are not high enough to ensure the required supply. In other words, the bonus is to the consumer. *If these aids are paid to ensure expansion of production they should be called just that.* This would promote harmony and prevent misunderstanding and by so doing increase their effectiveness.

A 30 cent per hundred-weight increase in milk for fluid consumption and tinned products took place on December 22, 1941. This is a temporary provision pending a move to stabilize prices of all dairy products. The wide difference between the price of milk for butter and for cheese still prevails. A bonus of 3 cents per dozen for export eggs has been announced. The ceiling on hay prices for Montreal is No. 1 \$22.00; No. 2 \$20.00; and No. 3, \$18.00.

Trend of Prices

	Dec. 1940	Nov. 1941	Dec. 1941
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	8.18	9.25	9.25
Cows, good, per cwt.....	5.50	6.60	6.50
Cows, common, per cwt.....	3.95	4.60	4.65
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.....	3.05	3.60	3.75
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.....	11.05	13.05	13.25
Veal, common, per cwt.....	9.80	10.80	11.50
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	10.00	11.10	11.25
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	8.00	9.10	9.25
Bacon hogs, dressed B. 1, per cwt.....	11.13	15.00	15.15
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter per lb.....	0.35	0.34	0.34
Cheese per lb.....	0.14½	0.18-0.25	0.25
Eggs grade A, large.....	0.32	0.46	0.34
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.....	0.16	0.18	0.19½
Dressed milk fed A, per lb.....	0.24	0.25½	0.27½
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh extra fancy per box.....	2.25	2.60-2.75	2.75
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.....	0.65	0.90-0.95	1.00
FEED:			
Bran per ton.....	28.00	29.00	29.00
Oil meal.....	(39%) 37.00	(39%) 49.00	

CROP PRODUCTION IN 1941

The Provincial Bureau of Statistics has issued its second estimate of production of the principal grain, root and fodder crops in Quebec for 1941. Estimates of the 1941 crops of the various items, as compared with the final estimates for 1940, are shown in the table below.

CROP	Estimated production	
	1941	1940
Wheat	569,000 bu.	522,000 bu.
Oats	47,574,000	44,290,000
Barley	3,704,000	3,888,000
Rye	99,000	103,000
Flaxseed	*	140,000
Peas	436,000	318,000
Beans	221,000	153,000
Buckwheat	1,732,000	2,144,000
Mixed grains	4,833,000	4,502,000
Potatoes	10,344,000 cwt	13,125,000 cwt
Turnips and Mangolds	5,698,000	5,975,000
Fodder corn	554,000 tons	552,000 tons
Hay and Clover	3,572,000	5,223,000
Alfalfa	79,000	57,000

* Figures not complete

Yields per acre during 1941 were substantially the same, on the average for the whole Province, as in 1940, with very slight decreases shown for fodder corn, hay and clover, alfalfa, and buckwheat.

WARBLE FLY...

(Continued from page 6)

March, or as soon as the grubs begin to form lumps under the hide; this can be detected by passing one's hand over the animals' backs. The wash may be applied with a cloth or sponge, but for the first and second applications a worn, stiff brush is best, as it removes scabs and better enables the material to reach the grubs. Incidentally, derris wash will control sucking lice often found upon cattle during the winter months. Details for preparing a homemade wash may be obtained from Macdonald College.

Hand extraction of warble grubs will give good results, but where many animals are involved it is a laborious business that must always be done with care. If a grub breaks during the process, the cyst should immediately be washed out with a dilute disinfectant.

Experimental work shows no evidence that the various repellant dressings applied in summer are of any value in preventing warble flies from laying their eggs upon cattle.

Messrs Clarence Goodhue, manager of Raymondale Farm, J. O. Asselin, Montreal, and S. Panneton, Three Rivers, were recently elected to the administrative council of the National Holstein-Friesian Society. The annual meeting of the National Society will be held in Montreal late next month, at the same time as the meeting of the Quebec Livestock Breeders' Association.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well, I've been writing as a farmer for some time but perhaps I've been sailing under false colours for I didn't own a farm until the first of this month. I don't now unless one calls the slim thread left under a mortgage ownership. Maybe I'll find that I've thought as a child now that I am a poor farmer instead of an independent working man able to write a cheque that wouldn't bounce if I limited its total. I've run the scale from a boy on the farm to a hired man, then a share farmer and now a mortgagor. The next stage may be a full owner or a dispossessed debtor. Anyway, there's no way to go only down unless you try, which at least gives you a choice of directions.

* * *

Now, how about our price ceiling? We've been waiting for oilcake to go back to its October level when we bought it for \$2.20. Now the same dealer asks \$2.50. Finally we wrote the Price Board and they replied that the dealer couldn't ask more than his October price. However, some dealers were selling then from stocks bought earlier and couldn't buy now to sell for that so had to give up the oilcake. This looks unfair for a dealer who was giving us the advantage of a good buy to be penalized now (though the one we refer to certainly isn't). The Price Board has just received power to regulate wholesale prices and that is a good one to start on. The October price in Toronto was given as \$41 and November as \$49. Looks like \$8 too high. However, it will take some common sense as well as watchfulness to make the ceiling work.

Farmers themselves don't want it too tight on their products that are below parity with the cost of production. Ever stop to think what the parity we holler for would be? One report places it at \$11.60 for choice steers, \$17.40 for dressed pork, 43c for butter and 58c a dozen for eggs. Give us those prices and hold the ceiling on our costs and we can turn out a lot of food if help is scarce and spare some for War Savings and outright gifts to war charities.

But we wouldn't kick on putting our ceiling on present levels if they'd shorten the props under our cost ceiling which has been artificially jacked up.

* * *

Selective service sounds a lot better than conscription but if they decide a man is worth more on a farm than he is in a factory, he ought to be paid accordingly. At present a lot of farms here are vacant because the owners have gone to the shops. It didn't affect production of food this year but it will next.

* * *

Have you noticed that the packers who export bacon can't kill any more light hogs? Maybe you think of this as another restriction due to the war. It is, but remember too that the Danes who cornered the bacon market used such a rule in peace to help do it. It pays better to put the hogs to proper weight anyway if the price is steady. The cost of a weanling pig is spread over more pounds of pork. Instead of a cut you have a chance for a bonus and you have the profit over feed cost on so many more pounds of gain. Britain gets more bacon of the kind she wants *after* the war as well as now. So watch the weights and unless you can guess close, use the scales.

* * *

The Listening Group Leaders' Conference certainly brought out some interesting points in the feed grain discussion especially in regard to lowering grade on barley. However, until law makes it compulsory to say what grade barley is in the barley meal, we can't tell much about it. Another point they might have discussed is the fact that local prices on feeds eligible for freight payments still run in even figures in spite of the fact that freight rebates are fractional. For example bran, less freight of 27½c, is still \$1.35. It looks as if part of the freight is going in the dealer's pocket. Likewise balanced rations are reduced only \$1 a ton for freight yet actual rebates should run from \$2 to \$4. Oh well, we didn't expect to benefit by freight payments so if we get part of it, that's a help.

FAMILY FORESTS

Forestry is the care of trees by men: a man's working life is, about, thirty years; a tree matures in, say, a century — three generations of men.

All time, all history, proves that men work best and produce the best offspring, when they work, and know that they work, for themselves and for their children.

The best forests, and foresters, are made by men who own, and can give to their children, the trees for which they care.

There are, in Canada, many millions of acres of forest land which needs the care of sturdy men; Canada greatly needs a class of self-reliant, self-supporting farmers — foresters who find occupation for every season of the year upon their own land.

Appropriate governmental control can secure good practice in the operation of forest lands; it can, also, give essential security of tenure to individual owners.

Poor men cannot own forest lands and care for them, through three generations, in an economic system which is based upon our wise and useful fiction of interest; they cannot do so because taxation and lost interest upon taxes paid are more than forest land can bear, and still pay a current return for labour spent upon them.

Exemption from *all* taxation is essential to the ownership of declared forest lands by individual families of farmer-foresters. That alone will give the security of tenure and spur of profit, which, together, will make hardworking, intelligent Canadians willing to give their lives to the care of fields and forests which are their own.

Taxation of declared forest land, which by declaration submits to governmental registration and regulation, should be based on sales and croppings, alone.

No other system can give to Canadian forests and farmer-foresters the benefits resulting to a community when freedom for individual initiative breeds strong men and prosperity.

— W. L. T.

FEED WASTE

HOW MUCH IS IT COSTING YOU?



★ Science shows adequate IODINE in well-balanced rations helps baby chicks DIGEST body-building values . . . turn feed into thrifty gains. IODINE helps prevent feed waste. So play safe—be sure of adequate IODINE.

DEMAND THIS SEAL

when you buy Chick Feeds. It costs you nothing extra!

IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, Dept. S-1
1000 Dominion Square Building
Montreal 72



FREE IODINE BOOK
30
EASY WAY TO
AVOID
FEED WASTE!

IODINE
FIGHTS FEED WASTE

IDENTIFICATIONS

for

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS,
DOGS, FOXES,
POULTRY

EAR TAGS TATTOOS
LEG AND WING BANDS
PELT SEALS
LIVE STOCK SPECIALTIES
METAL STAMPINGS
and FORMINGS

Catalogue and Samples on request.

KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.

Box 361 - Dept. 6 - Ottawa, Ont.



FOR COUGHS, COLDS,

MATHIEU'S BRONCHITIS
STILL THE FAVORITE
SYRUP

Cases of men being overcome by gas developed in silos, were reported some years ago in Ontario. This season an elevator worker at Minneapolis died in a few minutes after entering a bin of stored flax. The particular poison from damp flax is hydrocyanic acid, one of the most deadly known.

THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: We read a lot these days about the feed situation. Just how important is the feed item in Quebec?

A. S. G.

Answer: In 1930 Quebec farmers reported an expenditure on purchased feeds \$1,330,000 more than their cost of hired labour and 4 million dollars more for purchased feeds than the municipal taxes on fully owned farms. Feed purchases were the leading item of farm expenses listed in the Census for the farmers of Quebec in both 1920 and 1930.

Question: How do land values in Canada at the present time compare with the period at the start of the first World War? E. H. M.

Answer: The figures below tell the story.

1914	\$37.00 per acre
1920	48.00
1923	37.00
1929	37.00
1930	32.00
1931	28.00
1932	24.00
1940	24.00

At the start of the present war land values were much lower than in 1914. During the period of the first World War land values rose, but were back to the 1914 level by 1923. From 1923 to 1929 they remained the same; the big slump occurred from 1929 to 1933. They have not recovered yet, and the 1940 figure is much below the value in 1914.

Nicotinic acid—no connection with nicotine—is one of three parts of the vitamin B complex which is being used to restore vitamins to white flour. Neither does it add any acid to flour in the ordinary sense of the term.

No. 16

**MIRACLE
BILL
SAYS**



My neighbors nicknamed me Miracle Bill because I'm always bragging about what swell results I get from Ogilvie "Miracle" Dairy and Poultry Feeds. Now I saw in a farm paper a while back that we ought to produce more milk to help Canada's war effort. But I got to thinking that it would take us a long time to do that if we start raising more cows . . . a couple of years maybe. So I figured that it is up to us to make the cows we have give more milk. We could do that right soon if we feed up our herds on Ogilvie "Miracle" Dairy Feed. Man alive, how that does make cows work overtime! Of course I only have average stock on my place . . . no record breakers. But even those cows are beating better breeds that get ordinary feeds, because I'm giving them Ogilvie "Miracle" Dairy Feed. It costs a little more — but the extra milk more than pays for it. Yes, sir, those dotted bags sure do pay their way.

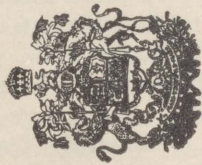


**MAKE IT
PAY**

THE "MIRACLE" WAY

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Company, Limited

41-40



TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA

Here is One Big War Job which You Alone Can Do

"Ceiling Prices" Must be Maintained

This is an appeal to the women of Canada. There is one vital part of our war effort which depends on you.

Your government has placed a "ceiling" on retail prices. You are the buyers of four out of every five dollars worth of all the goods sold in this country. Your whole-hearted help is needed in this price control plan. If every woman does her part, it cannot fail.

Its success will be a big step on the road to victory. Its failure would be a serious blow to our war effort. You can tip the balance towards success.

Will you, then, undertake to make the successful control of commodity prices an established fact? We know you will. And we know that when you undertake this task it is as good as done.

This is the work you are asked to do

1. Make a list of commodities

We want you to sit down today and make a list of the things you buy from week to week and from month to month. Write down food and clothing items in particular, because these account for the biggest share of your expenditures. But we want you to list those articles you buy at the drug store, hardware store, and other stores, too.

2. Make notes about quality

Now go over your list again and mark down the necessary

3. Write down prices

After each item we want you to write down, if you can, the highest price charged at your store during the period September 15 to October 11, 1941. If you cannot remember the prices charged during that period, fill in your list with today's prices. Our survey shows that retailers, with few exceptions, are keeping prices well within the "ceiling" levels. As exceptions are being discovered they are being quickly brought into line.

4. Keep this list—use it when you buy!

Make up this price list neatly and accurately. You will not be able to get all the items at once. Keep adding to your list from day

- 1. The ceiling price is not necessarily the price *you* paid. It is the highest price at which the store sold the particular item between September 15 and October 11.
 - 2. A merchant may reduce his prices for sales or other reasons—he may also raise them provided they do not go above the ceiling price.
 - 3. Variations in seasonal prices on fresh fruits and vegetables are permitted. Rulings on seasonal markets will be announced from time to time by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in newspapers and over the radio.
 - 4. Fill out your price list without bothering your merchant. In many cases he is making a financial sacrifice to sell under the price ceiling. The war has left him short staffed.
- There has always been a difference in prices in different stores—even stores in the same locality. This may depend on the kind of service the store gives, or the way it operates. Some stores, for instance, have delivery service, give credit, or provide other extra services.
- Under the new Price Ceiling Order there will still be differences in prices at different stores. The new price regulations will not do away with competition. The highest prices in any particular store must not be higher than the highest prices in force *in that store* during the period September 15 to October 11. They may be a little lower or a little higher than the prices in other stores.
- The prices *you* will mark down will be the highest prices charged at the stores where *you* shop.

Items most frequently bought

This is not intended as a complete list. It is simply offered as a guide. Add to it the other items you buy or expect to buy.

Item	Description (Size, Quality, etc.)	Store	Price	Item	Description (Size, Quality, etc.)	Store	Price
FOOD							
Milk				CLOTHING (Men's, Women's, Children's)			
Butter				Coats			
Shortening				Sweaters			
Eggs				Suits			
Sugar				Dresses			
Tea				Skirts			
Coffee				Blouses			
Flour				Shirts			
Cereals				Underwear			
Bread				Nightgowns, Pyjamas			
Meat				Boots and shoes			
Canned Salmon				Rubbers			
Canned Goods				Goloshes			
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Laundry and cleaning				Stockings			
Soaps and other cleansing agents				Socks			
Blankets				Hats			
Sheets, Towels				Gloves			

Why you must do your part

To ensure the success of this price control plan, every woman in Canada should make a list. Retailers are showing a splendid spirit of co-operation. The great majority of them are determined to make this plan work, but if *you* do not co-operate the whole plan might fail—prices might start to skyrocket. So keep your list handy. Check the prices you pay against it.

If a price seems higher than the ceiling, ask your merchant about it. If further information is necessary, report the full details in writing. Address your letter to the Prices and Supply Representative, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, at any of the following: Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, North Bay, London, Toronto, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, Halifax, Charlottetown.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

Vegetable Seed Production in Quebec Province

by G. M. Tait

FOR THE past 10 years the Quebec Horticultural Service, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Lavoie, has been investigating the possibilities of developing the production of vegetable seed. Results indicate that there are many kinds of vegetable seed which can be successfully grown in Quebec. Our province, due to its location, enjoys a varied range of climatic conditions and soil types, which can be taken advantage of in vegetable seed work.

The returns from vegetable seed crops are not sufficient to offer competition with market garden crops but they are sufficient to compete with many of the general farms crops. Keeping this idea in mind we have had to go beyond the market garden centres and are attempting to introduce, as a cash crop, vegetable seed production among the general farmers in the more outlying but suitable districts. To be a good vegetable seed grower one should be first a good vegetable grower. Progress has been somewhat slow due to lack of experience in vegetable seed production on the part of the growers but in general new methods of culture and new ideas are quickly grasped and put into practice.

Seed Supplies Scarce

The war has cut off all seed supplies from Europe. There has loomed up the possibility of an eventual scarcity of radish, beet, cabbage and spinach seed. To relieve the situation the Dominion and Provincial governments undertook a joint program of vegetable seed production in 1941. Under this program Quebec has produced during the past growing season approximately 500 lbs. of cabbage, 5,000 lbs. of radish, and 1,000 lbs. of spinach seed. Beet roots were also grown and are now in storage for seed production in 1942. The actual work of growing this seed was done by the agricultural institutions and selected growers working under the supervision of the agronomes and instructors for the various districts. The joint program has been extended to cover the 1942 season.

Pea and Bean Seed Grown Here

A considerable acreage of canning pea seed was contracted for and many may be surprised to learn that well over 200 tons of pea seed was produced in Quebec for Britain and this will be sown in England next year. It is of interest to note that the English growers of canning crops are looking to the province of Quebec for food supplies which were previously procured from European countries.

Upwards of 35,000 lbs. of garden bean seed have been harvested in 1941 in the province. Most of this was on contract for the local seed trade and canners and some was exported to Britain. A thorough study of ways and means of controlling the dreaded bean diseases, bacterial blight and anthracnose, is under way, and signs of controlling these diseases which render the crops unfit for seed purposes are quite promising. The dry conditions which existed throughout the growing period this past summer reduced the yields, but helped check the development and spread of disease in the bean crops, consequently the seed harvested is of excellent quality.

Some of the growers prefer to grow vegetable seed on their own. These growers undertook this past year the production of smaller quantities of onion, cauliflower, tomato and sweet corn seed with fair success considering the dry season. Yields were lighter than expected but the quality of these lots of seed is good from the standpoint of trueness to variety and germination.

An increase in production is anticipated for 1942. As time goes on it is encouraging to note that commercial seed houses are gaining confidence in our seed growers. As each grower puts another year of experience behind him, the production on contract basis increases. This ensures the development of the industry on a sound commercial basis and when normal conditions again exist our growers should be in a position to meet outside competition.



Cabbage seed pods being spread to dry.

The Quebec Dairy Society

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Quebec Dairy Society was held in Quebec last month. At the public meeting which closed the sessions more than 500 farmers, butter and cheese makers, and dairy inspectors heard addresses by the Lieutenant Governor and the Prime Minister.

The by-laws of the Society were amended to permit the inclusion of a wider range of interested persons, to include producers, processors, technicians and traders. With this enlarged sphere of activity the Society will be better able to control the industry and to solve certain problems which are now beyond its power to deal with.

More Cheese Needed

Mr. Chagnon, director of the Provincial Dairy School, in his remarks emphasized the necessity of increasing the production of quality cheese; to make sure that we fill our contracts with Britain and to assure that the overseas market will still be anxious to secure Canadian cheese after the war. He also expressed the hope that Quebec could soon arrange to hold an annual cheese show similar to the National Cheese Show at Belleville.

Resolutions Adopted

Many points were covered in the various resolutions submitted to the meeting for approval. The Federal Department of Agriculture was asked to impose a strict supervision over the weight and quality of butter boxes. The Provincial Minimum Wage Board will be asked to reconsider the scale of wages set for employees of dairies and butter and cheese factories. A request was made for a study of the problem of shipping cream by truck to see if a substantial saving in gasoline could not be made. Both Federal and Provincial Governments were asked to continue payment of premiums on quality cheese, and the assistance in modernizing dairy plants, particularly with respect to the construction of refrigerated ripening rooms.

Mr. J. E. Moreau was re-elected President and Mr. J. L. Thisdel remains as Vice-President of the Society.

Beef Cattle Association Reviews Success of Sale

Guests of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association members of the Fat Stock Show and Sale Committee of the Sherbrooke Winter Fair recently reviewed the highly successful show and sale held at the Arena last October and discussed plans for next year's event.

Highlighting the meeting was a comparative statement, issued by Ralph Bennett, who had charge of the sale ring, showing that the 395 head—111 cattle, 55 hogs and 229 lambs—that passed under the hammer of Auctioneer Ray Demers, realized a total of \$19,675.83. Against this was the \$17,232.66 aggregated by 503 head in 1940, and \$17,988.43 realized from 474 head during the 1939 sale.

Total value of the cattle was \$14,611.41, of the lambs \$3,153.71, and of the hogs, \$1,910.71. One of the features of the show and sale was the fact that there were 105 red brand beef carcasses, and only six blue brand carcasses.

Sales returns for the hogs amounted to \$1,910.71 against a commercial value of \$1,246.48, a difference of \$664.33, or \$12.08 per hog.

Louis Codere, President of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, voiced congratulations to the members of the committee, who had worked so hard to make the show and sale an outstanding success, and especially thanked the buyers, upon whom the success of such an event depends.

L. C. Roy, Chairman of the Committee, suggested that efforts be made to enlist greater interest in and support of the show and sale by municipal authorities, stating that the event was a great medium for advertising Sherbrooke throughout Eastern Canada. Mr. Bennett, in his review of the event, thanked the buyers, the auctioneer, and the press for their part in putting the undertaking over the top, and also lauded the co-operation among the workers responsible for the handling of the show and sale.

With regard to next year's sale, the Committee decided to create a new system of lamb grading, to introduce two new cattle classifications, one for Shorthorns and the other for Hereford and Aberdeen Angus, and to have a special class for heifers, pure bred or grade, up to 800 pounds.



Cutting roots from a trial planting of beets to check on uniformity and trueness to type.

Growers of peanuts in the southern states are being urged by the U.S. government to increase their acreage of this crop. There is a heavy demand for oil for war purposes and considerable quantities are desired from the nuts. They are also valuable for hog feeding.

Animal Production and the War

by R. Dionne

FOOD IS an indispensable weapon of war, and an army which cannot keep itself supplied is doomed to defeat. Canada's effort towards victory does not consist only of furnishing men and munitions, but also items of food for the use of our armed forces and also for the people of England, an industrial country which, even in peace-time, must import most of the food it needs. The war, by increasing the demand for our animal products, has necessitated a change in our production methods, and a summary of our present situation is given herewith.

The following statement was made by Mr. Adrien Morin some years ago when he was chief of the Animal Husbandry Division. "For several years we have been concentrating too much on butter production. In 1910, 34% of our milk was sold as cheese, as compared with only 8.3% in 1937. As a result, Canada is practically out of the export market. Nevertheless, our cheese enjoys premiums in the British markets. We believe that at present all combined butter and cheese factories should be making cheese. Certain sections of the province should be specializing in cheese products." War-time conditions have shown this advice to have been sound, since the demand for cheese for export has increased greatly. Since last year a provincial premium on quality cheese has been added to the Federal premium, resulting in more milk being made into cheese, and keeping the price of butter at a profitable level.

In 1940 the Province of Quebec produced 34,067,342 lbs. of cheese, compared to 27,779,828 lbs. in 1939. Production also increased in the first 9 months of 1941 by 6.2% — 29,896,592 lbs., as against 28,149,688 lbs., during the same period of 1940.

From January to November, 1941, inclusive, 74,324,410 lbs. of butter were made, an increase of 4.8%. This increase would have been much greater had it not been for the dry summer we experienced this year.

The prices in 1941 were much more encouraging for the farmers — butter being at an average of .34 cents per lb., and cheese 15½ cents per lb., not including the premiums. If farmers are to obtain the premiums offered for the best categories of cheese, and if the quality of butter is to be maintained at the level which will bring the best prices on the market, there are certain precautions which must be taken which are essential to the production of quality milk. Cows, pails, separators, milking machines, etc., must all be kept clean. The air in the stable at milking time must be fresh; free from odors or from dust. Milk should not be left in the stable after milking. Milking cows should be kept clipped and brushed. These simple precautions will help to deliver the best products, and will increase the amount of cheese available for export. We

must remember that we are pledged this year to send England 112,000,000 lbs. of cheese; 33,000,000 lbs. more than we sent last year. Since the price of cheese is fixed, the producer can estimate fairly accurately the revenues which he may obtain for the sale of this product. As far as butter is concerned, it will probably remain at a fairly high price level, for the dry weather has reduced the production of fall butter. On the other hand, the purchasing power of the consumer continues to increase with the increase in employment, and the demand for butter is excellent.

Bacon Hogs

1940 was a record year in hog production. Quebec has not been behind the other provinces in pork production. In 1940 Quebec farmers shipped 524,498 hogs to the slaughter house — more than half as much again as in 1939. These figures do not include an estimated 100,000 hogs sold in Montreal which were killed on the farm. At certain times in the year these animals have an appreciable influence on the market. It is evident that Quebec did its part in providing the 425½ million pounds of pork which Canada undertook to send England last year. We now have a contract for 600,000,000 lbs., which means 11,500,000 lbs. per week, the equivalent of 100,000 pigs. Canadian hog raisers will, therefore, be sure of a market for all the good quality hogs they can raise during 1941-42. The other grades of hogs, that is to say, those that are not of sufficiently high quality for export, are still suitable for sale for fresh pork. They will serve to supply the home market on which certain restrictions have been placed.

Producers, particularly those who had to buy a large proportion of their feed, complained during the year of the discrepancy between the price they had to pay for feeds and the price they were offered for bacon. Now, since last May, the price of pork increased \$3.80 per cwt., without taking into consideration the provincial premiums offered and those offered by the packing houses. The latest price of \$19.90 per cwt. for Wiltshire sides Grade A-1, is the highest which has yet been offered in any of these contracts with Great Britain. Although great improvements have been made in the last few years in the hog raising industry, there is room for still more. We are still shipping about 8½% of hogs which are too light. 44,594 light weight hogs were shipped in 1940. It is quite likely that many of these animals could have been exported had they been marketed at the proper weight. It is more necessary now than ever to pay careful attention to the finishing of our pigs — not only to increase the amount available for export, but to avoid the penalties imposed on light weight animals, and to take advantage of the premiums offered for quality carcasses.

We still have a lot to learn about feeding, but there are a lot of things we know about which we should put into practice. Some farmers can produce a pound of pork with less than 3 lbs. of feed, while others use 4 or 5 lbs. of grain to put 1 lb of fat on their animals. We should make the greatest possible use of the instructions given by our experts in feeding practices.

Sheep Raising

We are witnessing, at the present time, a rebirth of our sheep industry. The fact that we are exporting so much pork has increased the demand at home for other meats including mutton. In a country which produces 18,000,000 lbs. of wool, and which uses 100,000,000 lbs., there is no need to look for an export market for this product. The war has increased the demand and has brought higher prices. The compulsory grading of wool now in effect assures the producer of a more equitable rate. The sheep raiser is today better protected than ever before against losses from dogs and bears. Many farmers who had given up raising sheep are starting in again. About 3,000 ewes were bought on the Montreal market last year for breeding purposes, and about 4,500 were bought this fall. Our technicians who look after these purchases and also the purchase of rams advise that they are unable to supply the demand. This is a good sign for the future of the sheep industry, but we must be careful to correct the faults which have been evident in the past. The phenothiazine treatment for worms is a very satisfactory one. It is easy to dose the animals and it is not necessary that they be starved before treatment. Many demonstrations given by our technicians last spring have made this treatment known to the majority of our farmers, and we expect that more of them will make this a standard procedure. We suggest also that the breeders should make sure that the wool of their sheep does not become soiled with hay during the winter. The feeding rack is a necessity, and will be found on all well-managed farms. The price of mutton is better than it has ever been, and good wool sells for .30 cents per lb. If everybody will make the effort our sheep industry will once more become a profitable one.

Other Animal Products

It goes without saying that most of our shipments of cattle for beef are made up of animals which have been eliminated from dairy herds. In 1940 267,520 animals were sold for beef. These figures are the highest for several years, and we expect a still greater number has been reached in 1941.

Great Britain wants Canadian eggs, and we are asking our poultry raisers to try to get, at least, a dozen more eggs per hen so that we can send the eggs needed by Britain. This increase can be easily obtained by better operation of the poultry yard. This appeal is not made only to those

who specialize in poultry raising, but to all farmers who keep hens. On many farms, hens are considered as a necessary evil and are not properly looked after. A little more cleanliness in the hen house, a little better feeding — particularly a good laying mash — will, in most cases give the necessary increase in production.

I would like to close this analysis of our situation by congratulating the Quebec farmers for their magnificent war effort. If I have pointed out certain faults it is with the hope that they can be corrected as soon as possible for the general benefit of agriculture. We are living in difficult times, but we have nothing to fear if the farmers will stay on their farms, and be prepared to face the post-war problems.

— Reprinted from *Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs*.

QUEBEC POULTRY INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Representatives of all phases of work dealing with poultry problems met on December 1st in Montreal to organize an industry committee. Similar committees are now active in all provinces and when brought together as a national body will constitute a medium through which the poultry industry of Canada may voice its needs and recommendations in an organized way. The policy of the provincial committees is to provide a means through which the varied interests may come together periodically to discuss and consider matters which have a bearing on production, marketing and general problems as they influence the betterment and progress of the industry.

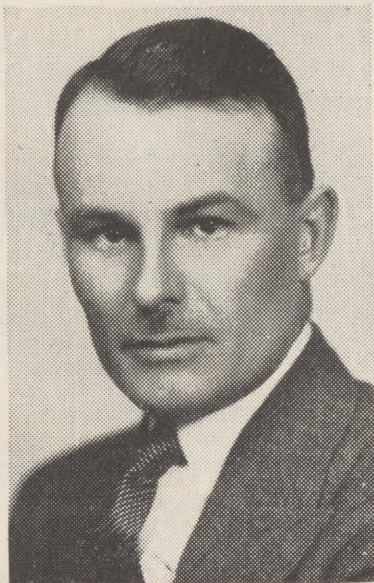
The committee is composed of representatives from the following groups: Provincial Poultry Association, Producers, Egg Grading Stations, Cooperative Hatcheries, R.O. P. Breeders Association, Quebec Department of Agriculture, Provincial Poultry Instructors, Agronomists, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges and Schools, Experimental Farms, Provincial Veterinary Service, Canadian Produce Association, Wholesale Trade, Canadian Feed Manufacturers, Poultry Equipment and Supply Manufacturers, Retail Butchers Association, Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Chain Stores Association, Railways, and the Press.

Each group has a proportionate representation on the committee and will contribute to the finances necessary to carry on the business of the committee.

Sub-committees have been arranged for to handle specific problems. As an example of the work of such committees, the Technical sub-committee will bring forward specific information on "egg production costs" for the next meeting to be held January 12th in Montreal.

It is hoped that through such co-ordinated effort by all interests within the industry greater progress will result.

DEPARTMENT PERSONALITIES



Mr. L. P. ROY, D.S.A.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Louis Philippe Roy, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, though still a relatively young man, is one whose achievements will leave their mark on the history of agriculture in Quebec.

Mr. Roy is a native of Bellechasse County and is the grand-nephew of Augustin Norbert Morin, the celebrated French-Canadian parliamentarian. He is an excellent example of the "self-made man" and has reached his present position by virtue of hard work and his own native ability.

He went to the Oka Agricultural College for his first agricultural education, where he specialized in agronomy and arboriculture. During the vacations he was placed in charge of the Department of Agriculture's demonstration orchards.

On graduating from Oka he was granted a scholarship which permitted him to continue his studies at the University of Louvain in Belgium. These studies were interrupted by the first World War, and Mr. Roy transferred to the O.A.C. at Guelph where he had a distinguished record. On his return from Ontario he was named Professor of Soil Technology at Oka, and was put in charge of the famous Saint Sulpice Farm. His success in these positions brought him to the notice of the authorities and he was given the task of organizing a new service in the Division of Agronomy, which he built up from the ground. Among the activities of this organization are the system of demonstration farms and the farm management competitions, two methods of teaching better farming methods which have had important effects in improving agriculture in this province. The farm management competitions are still very popular and requests for them to be organized have been received from almost every parish.

When Mr. J. L. Perron came to power he asked Mr. Roy to work with those who were directing what was known as the "Perron Programme." Mr. Roy was named Director of Services, a post which he held until 1939. He then went to St. Hyacinthe as Director of the Provincial Dairy School, a position in which he displayed characteristic efficiency.

When Mr. Godbout became head of the Provincial Government he selected Mr. Roy for the important post of Deputy Minister of Agriculture, a position which he still holds. Mr. Roy is a splendid speaker, perfectly bilingual and an able administrator. Few agronomes know better than he how to win the confidence of the farmers. He speaks their language and with a high conception of the duty of the State lends sympathetic consideration to their problems.

Mr. Roy's achievements have been recognized by the French Republic, by the University of Laval and the University of Montreal, all of whom have conferred on him honorary degrees.

Grain is too valuable this year to be left exposed to rats and mice. When bags are piled on a slotted false floor a few feet high, cats are given a chance to clear out vermin. Sulphur dusted on floors and bags is helpful; waste lime or air-slaked lime will also give results.

Of the many animal fibres, wool is the most widely used.

U.S. Scientists have advised farmers to keep their hogs away from poultry, because hogs, they say, are more susceptible to chicken tuberculosis than the chickens themselves.

Champion Butter and Cheese Makers Rewarded

Mr. Asene Lemay of St. Bernard won the title of best butter maker in the contest held during the past summer in this Province. Scoring was done on the basis of the grade of butter made in each factory between June 1st and September 1st, and the contest was open to all factories in Quebec.

Mr. L. de G. Girard, Metabetchouan, led the cheese-makers in a similar contest based on the score of cheese made between May 1 and October 1st.

Diplomas of merit were presented by the Lieutenant Governor at the Dairy Society meeting last month.

EGG CONTRACTS WITH BRITAIN

Prices Producers May Expect for Export Eggs

The most recent contract entered into with the British Ministry of Food covers British requirements up to May 31, 1942. This is the first egg contract negotiated sufficiently far in advance to enable producers to plan their production accordingly.

The contract provides for the shipment of one million cases of eggs between September 1, 1941, and May 31, 1942, and is roughly divided into three parts:

1. 230,000 cases of storage eggs to be shipped in September, October and November. These eggs are already in storage.

2. 170,000 cases of winter produced fresh eggs for shipment between December 1, 1941, and February 28, 1942. The price agreed upon for these eggs is 14/6 per ten dozen or 32.12c. per dozen f.o.b. Canadian seaboard. All Grade A.

3. 600,000 cases of spring produced eggs for shipment between March 1 and May 31, 1942. A proportion of these may be Grade B. The price for Grade A is to be 13/- per ten dozen or 28.79c. per dozen and for Grade B 12/- per ten dozen or 26.58c. per dozen, all prices f.o.b. Canadian seaboard.

The British Ministry of Food have indicated also that they wish to negotiate a further contract for a large block of eggs for storage in the spring and shipment in the fall of 1942.

ICE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FARM

Cheese factories should be paying a good price for milk next summer, and it is not too early to be thinking about putting the milk house into a good condition, and planning for a sufficient supply of ice.

The average farm house will use from one to three tons of ice for miscellaneous cooling. To cool each pound of cream, and keep it at 40°F., 1.2 pounds of ice are required. The cream from one cow can be cooled by storing one ton of ice which allows for the shrinkage. Cooling whole milk requires one and a half to two tons of ice per cow in a season.

The United States Department of Agriculture has found that the shrinkage of stored ice on the farm is from 30 to 50 per cent. One ton of ice requires about 40 to 50 cubic feet of storage space, and ten tons of ice therefore requires approximately 500 cubic feet of space.

If ten tons of ice are required for the farm, provision must be made for about 20 tons to allow for shrinkage. In this case a house ten by fourteen feet is necessary. This ice house will allow for one foot of insulation on all sides.

Successful bacon production requires attention to the many details of feeding and management throughout the twelve months of the year.

Difficulties have arisen in the Beet Sugar Project

Machinery for the new sugar beet factory has arrived and is being held in Montreal until such time as a building in which to install it can be built at St. Hilaire. The difficulty in getting building materials is proving to be a serious one, and although the necessary permits are expected daily, so far they have failed to materialize.

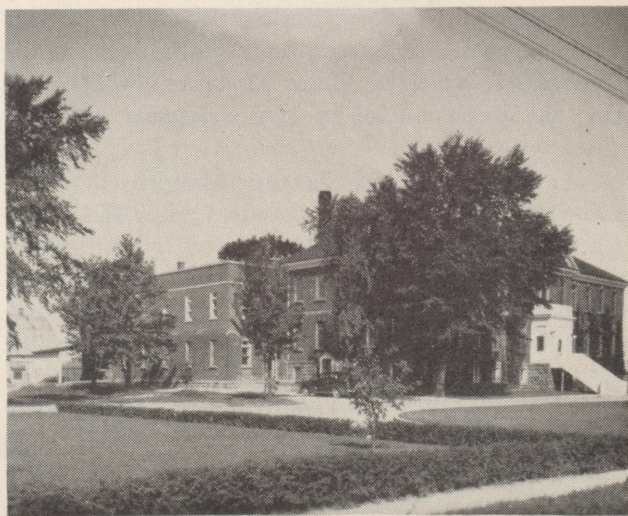
A new railway siding to serve the plant has now been finished, and it was hoped that construction of the warehouse, which will be 360 feet long and 60 feet wide, would have been well underway by now. Plans call for the factory to begin processing beets into sugar next fall, and a campaign was to have been launched before now to ensure seeding of a sufficient acreage of beets to supply the raw material which will be needed. Department officials admit, however, that many unforeseen difficulties have cropped up, among which the difficulty of securing the necessary building materials is a serious one.

Potatoes in a cellar during the winter months should be picked over several times before Spring and any sprouts that have formed should be removed. This will keep the potatoes firm and lessen the danger of spoiling.

QUEBEC CHEESEMAKER WINS AT BELLEVILLE

Twenty five cheesemakers from Quebec sent samples of their cheese to the National Exhibition at Belleville. All their cheese scored high, and that of Mr. Jos. Dube, manager of the Luceville Co-op, was judged best at the show.

Mr. Dube won the J. D. Leclerc trophy for the exhibitor whose entrees scored the most points, and the Co-operative Fédérée silver cup for the best October cheese at the show. Congratulations, Mr. Dube!



The Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Q.W.I. NOTES

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

In a large and representative meeting sponsored by the Scotstown Women's Institute, Remembrance Day was fittingly observed and a specially arranged programme presented. The theme of the meeting All Out for Victory! — was carried out in patriotic songs and addresses. The names of those who fell in the First Great War were read by Col. G. G. Beard, to an accompaniment of softly played music by Mrs. Pennoyer. The Last Post and the Reveille were sounded by Mr. E. J. Buck. O Valiant Hearts was effectively rendered by a male quartette, and the poem: In Flander's Field was recited by Miss C. MacAulay and Lest We Forget by Mr. A. A. Mackenzie; a negro spiritual concluded the musical numbers.

Rev. C. J. Gustafson, chairman of the meeting, spoke briefly on the true meaning of victory, and Rev. J. W. Smith gave an address on the present struggle for freedom. Preparations for lasting peace were described by Rev. O. Berry and Mrs. H. A. Scarth, County President of the Women's Institute, outlined the aims of the organization and appealed for more members and workers. Col. Beard reported on the work of the Salvage Committee which had been organized with Col. S. Mannis as Chairman.

Stanstead Semi-Annual Meeting

Stanstead County Women's Institutes met in North Hatley for their semi-annual meeting, Mrs. C. Daintrey, County President, in the chair. The sum of \$182.00, raised at the County Fair, was forwarded to the Mobile Canteen Kitchen Fund. Reports of the Adult Education Community Schools were given by members who had attended. Arrangements were made for the annual County spelling match. The appeals for seeds for Britain and for blankets for overseas were left to each Branch to be met as soon as possible. A paper on Home Economics by Miss M. Kezar, and patriotic solos by Mrs. Cass gave variety to the meeting.

Pontiac Holds County Meeting

The tea room sponsored by Pontiac County W.I. at the local Fair was most successful, bringing good financial returns. The meeting of the County was held at Shawville. Addressess by Mrs. H. C. Cooke of Ottawa on the National Salvage Campaign and by Mrs. J. A. Pritchard on the work of the Ontario W. I. and the Farm and Home Improvement Plan were heard with interest and attention. Miss Abbie Pritchard gave the high lights of the A. C. W. W. Regional Conference held in Ottawa, and of the F. W. I. C. Convention held at Fredericton, at both of which she represented the Q. W. I.

As a fitting finale to the Farm and Home Improvement Plan, a largely attended banquet was held in Bristol, when prizes were presented to winners in the various contests. The County President, Mrs. W. J. Murray, presided. Responding to the toasts were Messrs. J. N. McLellan, R. W. Hodgins, J. R. MacDowell, D. W. Mackechnie and Miss Abbie Pritchard.

Moving pictures were shown during the evening.

Citizenship

The Town Council of Scotstown made the request that two members of the Women's Institute be appointed to meet with the Council to confer on the milk supply. Mrs. P. A. Sherman and Mrs. G. C. Beard were chosen to act with the Council. Clarendon and Cleveland had papers on Legislation, and at Shawville Mr. R. C. Eades addressed the Branch on the methods of Bill Procedure.

Inverness Branch had an address on Remembrance Day. Mrs. Johnson, Superintendent of Shawville Community Hospital, addressed Shawville Branch on the subject of Remembrance Day. Clarendon and Wyman had names of War Heroes as response to the roll call.

Lennoxville and Hatley placed wreaths on local memorials at Armistice Day services. In Ascot Branch, Rev. Norman McLeod spoke on National Relations. A tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read by Mrs. M. Hyatt. Rev. O. Berry of Scotstown addressed Canterbury Branch on National and International Affairs. Elmside had a paper on current events, Wyman a quiz on Canadian Premiers, conducted by Mrs. McKechnie. Rev. K. C. Bolton was speaker in Clarendon, his subject Remembrance.

In Huntingdon County, Howick postponed the monthly meeting to co-operate with local choirs which were arranging a concert. The W.I. paid expenses of the guest speaker, Mr. Donald G. Macdonald, who gave an address on "Some Phases of Post-War Reconstruction." The collection went towards a fund to provide an organ for Coventry Church in England. Patriotic songs were used in the regular meeting of the Branch.

Red Cross and War Work

Windsor Branch met for the purpose of packing bundles for Britain; nearly 200 articles included clothing, baby's layettes, toys, toilet necessities and many other useful things. Hatley gave War Saving Stamps as school prizes, and made a contribution to the Queen's Canadian Fund. Ayer's Cliff responded to the overseas appeal for blankets. Cowansville voted \$3.00 to the Queen's Canadian Fund, and made an afghan. Lennoxville voted \$4.00 for blankets and

arranged to send seeds to Britain. Belvedere packed four boxes for boys overseas, and voted \$5.00 for slab chocolate for the R.A.F. Beebe made 2 quilts for the Red Cross at evening meetings, as well as doing other Red Cross work. Eight parcels were mailed to local boys overseas, a ten-pound parcel of milk chocolate to the R.A.F. Comforts, and a box to a nurse.

Scotstown Branch made kits for boys and girls, also hospital supplies, forwarded 49 boxes overseas. Bales and cartons of clothing were forwarded to the Red Cross. An exhibit of sewing made from used materials attracted much attention.

Cowansville voted \$3.00 to the Queen's Canadian Fund. Cherry River Branch turned in a girl's dress, 2 pairs of mitts and 3 quilts to the Red Cross. School prizes were given in War Stamps and boxes packed for overseas, also a donation of \$5.00 was given to a local club for similar purposes. Ascot Branch took out a membership in the Red Cross and turned in 8 pairs mitts, 2 helmets, 3 pairs socks, 4 pairs golf socks, 2 pairs of gloves, 2 baby's sweaters, 8 bonnets, one pair bootees. The Branch planned for 10 service bags for use in bombed areas and several quilts.

Way's Mills Branch has been busy with sewing and knitting, a quilt, several pairs of pillow slips, and six knitted comforters having been sent to the Red Cross. Seeds for Britain were arranged for, and 10 boxes sent to boys overseas. Minton sent slab chocolate to the R.A.F. Comforts, Lochaber did a large amount of Red Cross work, and Templeton donated the price of three blankets, and provided all local schools with poppies for Armistice Day. Boxes were sent overseas by both Branches.

Milby Branch shipped 12 Xmas boxes overseas, and provided gifts for local boys in training, packed 10 service bags, gave \$12.00 to the self-denial Fund, and \$3.00 for Red Cross material.

Canterbury planned a quilt, and contributed articles for service bags. Two quilts and several pairs of socks were sent from Brompton Branch, to the Red Cross. War Saving Stamps to the value of \$2.50 were sold. Inverness sent magazines to the Navy, and slab chocolate to the R.A.F. Morin Heights donated \$16.00 to the Red Cross, and 10 cents per member to the Mobile Canteen Fund, \$5.00 for slab chocolate, held a sale of poppies, gave \$5.00 to the Queen's Canadian Fund. Mille Isles Branch donated \$4.00 to the Red Cross, for blankets, as well as two others from individual members, and voted \$4.00 for slab chocolate. This Branch raised \$45.00 by social gatherings. Pioneer Branch donated \$5.00 for slab chocolate for the R.A.F. Howick voted \$2.65 to the Mobile Canteen Fund and \$4.00 to the Red Cross blanket fund. Huntingdon made contributions to the self-denial fund.

Beech Grove members brought in blocks for a Refugee quilt. Shawville Branch sponsored a concert which netted \$77.75, to be used in packing boxes for boys overseas. This Branch conducted a salvage collection which brought in \$27.00 to be donated to the Pontiac Mobile Fund. The

sale of poppies for Armistice Day brought the sum of \$37.95. Bristol Busy Bees donated \$2.00 for seeds for Britain. Wyman Branch completed a quilt at the meeting, special meetings were held by Wyman Branch members at their homes to hasten the making of quilts and war supplies. All Branches have made and filled boxes for boys overseas, from Pontiac County.

Tomifobia supplied blankets for Britain, proceeds of a dinner, and Dixville gave the proceeds of a supper for boxes for overseas. North Hatley gave \$5.00 for slab chocolate for the R.A.F. and \$10.00 for boxes for local boys overseas, \$60.00 to the Queen's Canadian Fund. Dixville spent \$32.00 for knitting materials, \$10.00 for boxes for overseas. An 84 pound box was sent to Montreal for bundles for Britain, including 8 large quilts, 10 cot quilts, several coats, dresses. Four large quilts and 5 small ones were sent to Coaticook Branch of the Red Cross.

Child Welfare

The work of the Canadian Institute for the Blind was explained in a lecture by Mr. Neil Tracy of Sherbrooke, Secretary of the National Institute for the Blind, at the meeting of East Angus Branch. Inverness Branch supplied local needy children with shoes and rubbers to attend school. Mrs. Charles Campbell gave a resume of the Radio addresses on the New Deal in Health in Morin Heights Branch. The value of sufficient sleep, good food, and sanitary habits in keeping children well were indicated in the roll call in Cowansville Branch. A successful medical test was sponsored by the branch at Ayer's Cliff and at Hatley, in co-operation with the local doctor. A paper on Health and Insurance was given by Mrs. J. A. Bayley followed by a lively discussion on Municipal Health. The well-being of children was discussed in a roll call at Cowansville. Beeve Branch sent a collection of 78 jars of jelly and jams to Wales Home, and the Old Folks' Home in Sherbrooke. North Hatley also remembered Wales Home and the Old Folks Home in Sherbrooke with "showers."

Home Economics

Members of Ascot Branch visited a prominent Sherbrooke Bakery, and were shown over the plant. Lennoxville held a food sale and tea, also Orford Branch, where a jam and jelly "shower" was given for the V.O.N. Belvedere Branch canned fruits and vegetables for local distribution. Cherry River sponsored a successful bean supper. Lachute Branch had a paper on War-Time Foods, and Beech Grove another on cookie variety, followed by a contest.

At an evening meeting in Howick Mr. Edwin Elliott of Montreal gave an address on Pottery. The speaker brought expert knowledge of his subject, having visited many centres in Europe in this connection.

Miss Roberta Scott visited the Branches in Huntingdon County, giving demonstrations on the uses of apples.

North Hatley held a food sale and Tomifobia served a dinner. Way's Mills discussed the sanitation of the village with a view to improvements.

Canadian Women Invited to American Conference

From New York come reports of a conference of women representative of twenty countries in North and South America, to which eight Canadian women were invited. These included Senator Cairine Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the Associated Country Women of the World, Mrs. Edgar Hardy, President of the National Council of Women, Miss Beatrice Belcourt, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and various publicity and press women.

The theme of the Conference was: The Cause and Cure for War, and discussions and round-tables were built up around it, frank speaking being encouraged. Values agreed upon as meeting the ideas of all present were: Human Welfare, respect for individuality and human welfare and dignity, acceptance of differences, liberty and free application of its material and spiritual benefits to all people. The necessity for immediate action was stressed, if the tactics of totalitarianism are not to succeed.

The Canadian women were asked to present their views on the Canadian war effort, and consideration for the setting up in Canada of a clearing-house for all the great women's organizations now existing was suggested.

Empire Women Enter Active Service

Among the changes in war-time legislation made by Prime Minister Churchill has been the proposal to conscript all unmarried women between the ages of twenty and thirty. These will be equipped with uniforms but service in actual fighting is expected to continue on the basis of volunteers.

Thousands of women in South Africa have been put into uniform to be ready for active service when needed. These are in addition to the Women's Auxiliary Service which has been officially organized since the outbreak of the war. A medical examination follows the acceptance of feminine trainees and the oath of allegiance must be taken. After this the women are subject to precisely the same discipline and military training as the men.

Agriculture

Cowansville Branch had a paper on the cultivation of small fruits. Hatley Branch is sending seeds to Britain. Sherbrooke County held a special committee meeting to plan for next year's School Fair. Lakefield Branch held a turkey dinner for the Farmer's Club and their guests, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Kerr. Shawville Branch donated \$25.00 to the local cemetery. Pontiac County arranged for a contribution of seeds for Britain, and had a paper on "Pigs for Britain." Elmside sponsored a very successful School Fair with prizes. A public speaking contest, with several addresses by local clergy and citizens, and a sports programme were features of the gathering.

Tomifobia, Way's Mills, and Dixville sent seeds to Britain.

Education

Rev. Norman McLeod, B.A., B.D., recently inaugurated as minister of Lennoxville United Church, was the guest speaker at Minton Branch. In his address, the need of learning the lessons taught by the war was stressed and the danger of a too complacent and thoughtless attitude of the democratic peoples was pointed out.

Cleveland Branch voted \$2.00 for school prizes and Cowansville voted \$20.00 out of \$24.00 raised at a tea for a scholarship in Grade 8. At the official opening of East Templeton High School the W.I. had charge of the refreshments. Lennoxville gave \$5.00 to the High School prize list to be given in War Stamps. Milby Branch is supplying hot school lunches. Hatley Branch sponsored medical inspection in the local school, and Ascot Branch replenished the First Aid kit which is kept in the Consolidated School. War Stamps were given as prizes in every grade in the School. Brompton Branch is providing hot lunches, and also arranged for a Christmas treat for the pupils. Inverness gave War Stamps in prizes in the school, and had an educative address by Mrs. John Comfort, on features of the Gaspé coast. Brownsburg had a talk on Canada by Rev. S. J. Pike, and Morin Heights heard an address on Selective Immigration by Rev. M. Rowe. Mille Isles Branch had a paper on Thanksgiving. Pioneer entertained the teaching staff of St. Andrews Consolidated School. The programme included a historical sketch on the C.P.R. by Mrs. A. Parker.

Farm Radio Forum was the subject of an address by the President, P. D. McArthur, at Dundee. W.I., at an evening meeting at which a hobby show was an attraction. This Branch is being congratulated on receiving the \$50.00 prize from Macdonald College Journal for Subscriptions sent in from the branch. An address by Mr. Tolhurst on the Larger Administration Unit was a feature of the meeting.

War Savings Stamps were given as prizes in schools by Ways' Mills, and Dixville Branches. North Hatley had a reception for the teaching staff, and gave \$20.00 for a Scholarship. Five members registered as members of the Community Adult Education School. Tomifobia discussed school reforms and school law. Way's Mills had a paper on "Does Education Pay the Farmer?" and Beebe heard an address from the Principal of the High School.

Miss Roberta Scott Gives Demonstrations

Miss Roberta Scott, Demonstrator for Quebec Women's Institutes, visited the branch Institutes in Argenteuil County during November, giving demonstrations of ways of using the less expensive cuts of meats and of various methods of cooking and serving apples. The week concluded with lantern pictures illustrating Miss Scott's subject in Lachute Branch where the meeting was held in the High School. Afternoon tea was served and a social hour enjoyed.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

This column will welcome comments or questions on the problems it deals with, or on others that arise in every normal home.

Our 'Seven' Ages

1942! Another year! How we do like to count the days and months of our lives, and what delight and pride we take in birthdays! "How old are you?" is the inevitable question we ask of children as though it were the most important question of all. And yet frequently we hear or make such remarks as these: —

"He's so shy for his age; he never looks at a girl!"

"You'd never think she was twenty; she's so childishly jealous!"

"For a grown man, he has such a childish temper."

"You know, all the other girls her age want to gad about, but our daughter is quite content to stay home with us. It makes us so happy that she depends on us as she does."

"He doesn't like sports, but he's always been so much smaller than all the boys in his class."

Comments like these show that the average parent is more or less aware from experience of the fact that children develop unevenly, that some adults are grown-up in certain ways but not yet grown-up in other ways — that a child's age in years and months does not tell the whole story.

This conception of the variety of ages that may exist within a single person, is one of the most interesting ideas helpful toward understanding children, that has come to us from reading and study with groups in parent education. Psychologists and educationalists consider children to have not only a chronological age but also a social age, an emotional age, a physical age, a mental age, and probably a great many more. In order to get a true picture of any child they would want to know what was his or her "age" or stage of development in each of these ways and how the advancement or retarding of one affected the child's development in others, and what effect it had on his or her adjustment to her environment in home, school and community.

While it is not perhaps possible (or necessary) for the average parent to grade the children in his or her home accurately in this way, as the psychologist or child guidance expert would, it is helpful for parents to realize that there **are these variations and to recognize that a fairly even development in relation to all the aspects or ages of a child makes for a rounded, adjusted personality.** When parents realize that a child is definitely retarded as to one or other aspect it is wise to give special opportunity for growth in this regard, and to attempt to understand and, if necessary, seek help so that this may not become a source of permanent difficulty.

CONSERVATION

Save pennies by right buying.

Save surplus products by home canning and jam-making.

Save food value by proper preparation.

Save fuel by cooking several dishes in the oven at one time or cooking potatoes or cereal for two meals.

Save time by knowing cooking short cuts.

Save flavour by proper cooking.

Save all fat. Clarify and use for cooking.

Save by knowing how much to buy.

Save sour milk. It makes tender cakes and biscuits.

Save dry bread. It makes crumbs for escalloped dishes, dressings, etc.

Save wax from jellies, jams, etc. Wash. Dry. Melt and use again.

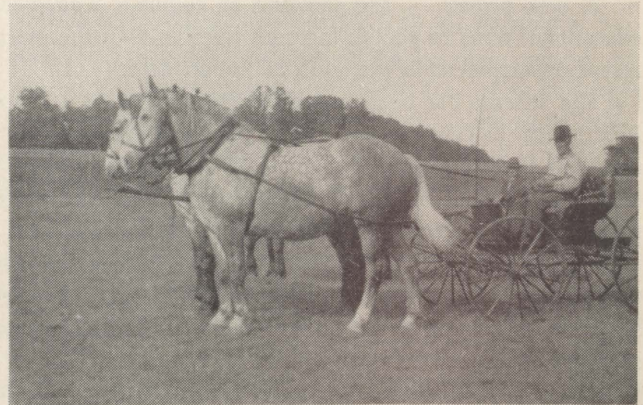
Save vegetable water for soups or sauces.

Save vinegar from pickles. The spicy flavour adds zest to salads.

Save celery tops, parsley or green onion tops. Dry for seasoning.

Save butter wrappers. They are excellent for buttering pans.

Save energy by planning ahead.



These Percherons belong to Mr. L. A. Smart, "Emerald View Farm", Shawville. They have been shown at the Shawville Fair for 3 years, have won 15 first prizes and have been twice winners of the silver cup awarded for the Grand Championship of Pontiac County.

What good is it if we spend billions of dollars and center all our energies and effort in defending ourselves because we believe in our system, and yet ignore the certainty of a complete collapse unless we take necessary precautions now and prepare to gear right into a new American order? The cost of this readjustment period immediately following the end of the world conflict is going to be just as great for a few years as the cost of the national defense programme.

Fiorello LaGuardia.

"Have you ever thought what a world we could make if we put into peace endeavours the energy, self-sacrifice, and co-operation we use in the wastefulness of war?"

General Wavell—to his troops.



DESIGNS FOR LEARNING

How shall a man learn except it be from one who is his friend?

ART IN THE COMMONPLACE

Art can be found in many places. It is the twist of the hand in the pantry, where the housewife puts the finishing touches with a curl of whipped cream on top of the chocolate cake; it is the right turn of the chisel or the scissors into the piece of wood or the sheet of metal out of which the farmer makes a weather-vane for his barn; it is the good hammering of the blacksmith who fashions ironware on his anvil; it is the rich curve of a clay jar which the potter throws on the wheel with his wet fingers; it is the exquisite godroom which a silversmith embosses into the pearly metal; it is the stylized flower or the ornate border with which the needle worker decorates her linen; it is the

polished enunciation of the orator or the actor in a speech or a performance; it is the sensitive production of tone and phrasing in a singer or a musician; it is the knowledge of the writer and his ability to convey his meaning with the right words; it is the gift of the poet endowed with inspiration; it is the sense of flat colour and composition in the painter, the feeling for *rondebosse* and equilibrium in the sculptor, and, in many other media, the authentic expression of thought, emotion, fancy imagination, in significant ways and intelligible forms.

Maurius Barbeau.

FILMS FOR THE PEOPLE

A new project — the showing of authentic Canadian educational films to people in rural districts — is the most recent development in the adult education field.

The scheme has been organized by the National Film Board with the co-operation of the office of Public Information and the Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship. It includes regular monthly showings of films produced by the National Film Board to schools and communities in every part of Canada. The initial effort will see thirty circuits established. In most cases the films will be shown in schools in the afternoon and in community halls at night.

Beginning this month the Adult Education Service will direct the plan in Quebec whereby people in many districts not now served by commercial theatres will have a chance to see recent documentary films of Canadian life and of Canada's part in the war.

It will give to rural people the opportunity to see the best films of this type now being produced in Canada, and to hear explanatory lectures on Citizenship in Wartime and the progress of the Canadian war effort.

In each community, organization is being set up to provide the halls and make local arrangements. The scheme, therefore, has the additional merit of depending on the co-operation of the communities served.

Mr. Robert Taylor of Tomifobia has been engaged as organizer and projectionist on one circuit in Quebec. Members of the staff of the Adult Education Service will help organize the second circuit in Quebec. The Provincial Department of Education is co-operating fully in the plan.

The first programme will include the films "Peoples of Canada" and "Toilers on the Grand Banks".

FARM FORUM NOTES

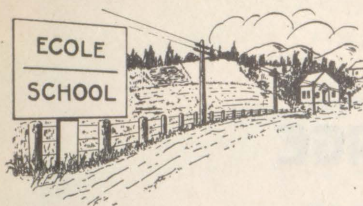
103 groups with a membership of well over twelve hundred people is the score of the regular Farm Forum listening audience in Quebec up to Christmas. On the basis of the English-speaking population this means a higher proportion of people listening than in any other province, and represents a fine response on the part of the people in rural Quebec.

The groups are well distributed with a predominance of numbers, of course, in the Eastern Townships and in Chateauguay-Huntingdon. Recent registrations have swelled the total in Pontiac County.

Art Haas, the provincial secretary attended a meeting in Lachute on December 17, arranged by Alex Bothwell, at which three new groups were planned. Stewart Armstrong, J. A. Pollock and D. J. Simon are acting as key men. One group is already in operation at Brownsburg with Mrs. James Black reporting.

The offices of the Farm Forum and the Rural Adult Education Service were moved to Macdonald College at the end of November. The location is a more convenient one from which to serve the whole province and the staff which does the research work for the broadcasts has the use of the College libraries. The provincial secretary has been visiting groups wherever possible but the weather has made the task increasingly difficult.

The move is, however, only a temporary one and the Adult Education Service will be back in the Townships in the spring.



SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND VIEWPOINTS



PROGRESS IN SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

The only hope for satisfactory education of rural children lies in the consolidated school movement. Consolidation in the Protestant schools of Quebec was first started in 1905 and has been proceeding slowly, surely and methodically ever since. It now receives more popular favour and arguments against it have gradually disappeared in many sections through the obvious advantages secured in other districts.

During these 36 years, 180 rural elementary schools have been abolished, and, in their place, there are 48 consolidated schools, of which 37 have been established since 1925.

Consolidation is more necessary for the scattered Protestant population than it is for the ordinary rural community.

Among the benefits are better equipped buildings, higher grades of teachers, more advanced secondary education, greater comfort and convenience for the children and greater confidence for the parents.

Poor isolated buildings without modern improvements can be abandoned; central schools with modern equipment and apparatus of all kinds are now a feature of these consolidated schools. Better use is made of teachers because each has fewer grades and can give better individual attention to the children. Secondary education is provided as far as Grade XI in some cases. No wonder the enrolment has increased and the daily attendance improved.

With one exception, all consolidated schools have either high or intermediate school rank. Thirty-six of the forty-eight consolidated schools are new buildings; the

other twelve are enlargements of previously existing buildings. The total cost was over \$700,000, of which 43% was paid by government grants.

Last year, 145 buses conveyed 2035 pupils to the forty-eight schools, the total enrolment of which was 4766. The Government contributed a large share to conveyance costs which amounted to \$71,565.

The transportation costs per pupil have been increasing from \$29.63 to \$35.16 in the last four years. The daily round trips of school buses amount to 1348 miles, or an average of 9.3 miles per bus.

Two hundred and five teachers last year received salaries amounting to \$169,384, or an average of \$826.26. Obviously, consolidation is able to provide better salaries for teachers than the isolated rural school.

Instead of the solitary teacher with an elementary diploma, the fortunate children attending these schools received their instruction from 33 teachers who had high school diplomas, 122 with intermediate or advanced intermediate diplomas, and 15 with advanced elementary diplomas and 31 with elementary diplomas.

Another indication that consolidation is an advantage to rural children is the fact that 3603 were enrolled in Grades I-VII, 418 in Grade VIII, 322 in Grade IX, 268 in Grade X and 155 in Grade XI. The Grade XI pupils are all in thirteen consolidated high schools. Without consolidation, these 1163 children in Grades VIII-XI would have had small chance of receiving secondary education.

S. Laird

THE ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIPS

Ever since it was organized in 1938 the Macdonald College Alumni Association of the School for Teachers has had a goal in view. Graduates of the college, remembering the struggles of some of their classmates to meet the necessary cost of obtaining a teacher's diploma, determined that one of the first items on the programme of the new Association should be the creation of an annual scholarship to be granted to some student of the School for Teachers who was in need of financial help.

The graduates have shown great ingenuity in their schemes to raise the necessary funds for this scholarship. They have staged fashion shows, teas and bridges. Donations from students in the School for Teachers — each one small individually but representing an imposing amount in total — have been gratefully received. Any further gifts

from teachers who have not yet contributed will also be welcomed and should be sent to Miss Helen Sutton, 555 Argyle Ave., Westmount.

The most recent effort was a tea-bridge in Montreal on December 6th, when bridge was played at 70 tables. Refreshments were donated by local bakeries; department stores sent articles for door prizes and the Macdonald Tobacco Company furnished cigarettes for every table. The proceeds of this successful event, added to the fund already accumulated, has made it possible for the Association to award the first Alumni Scholarship for the 1941-42 session. Selection of the successful candidate will be made in time for the scholarship to be presented at Graduation in June 1942.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

A.R.P.

The spread of hostilities to the Pacific has brought home to Canadians the realization that this country is no longer isolated from the conflict. This part of the province has been classed as an area of medium risk from bombing attack and the authorities of the College, along with those in charge at McGill, spent a considerable amount of time during the Christmas vacation in planning steps to be taken in the event of an attack by air.

All the College buildings are of fireproof construction and the danger from fire is remote. Nevertheless it is realized that there must be some organization which can go into action to move students from the buildings and into a place of safety should the necessity arise. In circumstances such as ours the danger from panic is probably greater than any other.

The College basements are as safe air raid shelters as can be found on the premises. They are built strongly of stone with roofs of reinforced concrete eight inches thick. They are large enough to hold all the students comfortably and were therefore chosen as shelters. Detailed plans for evacuation of the different buildings and the removal of students to the safety of the basements have been worked out and a sufficient number of practice evacuations will be held during the term which has just begun to assure that the organization works smoothly and that everyone knows what is expected of him.

Drills will be held (a) during class hours; (b) during meals; (c) in the interval between classes; (d) after class hours when the students are in the residences. Members of the staff have been appointed A.R.P. wardens and will work under the supervision of the Chief Warden, Mr. Ward. Instructors who have classes in session when the alarm sounds will be responsible for leading their classes to the basements as quickly as possible; other instructors in the building at the time will direct traffic and see that the evacuation is carried out in an orderly manner. The Residence Wardens have set up an organization to look after evacuations from their buildings and from the dining room, and should the alarm sound while the students are changing classes staff members will assume control in whatever portion of the building they find themselves.

Fire stations and First Aid posts have been established and equipped and Fire Wardens appointed. The First Aid Posts will be manned by the resident nurses and students who are qualified in ambulance work. Sand buckets and chemical extinguishers have been placed at strategic points throughout the buildings and the College fire engine and a fire-fighting squad are available at all times to deal with serious outbreaks.

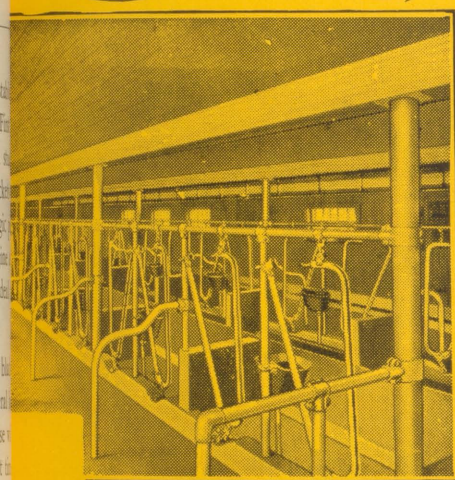
In addition to the above precautions, practice blackouts will be held at intervals, in addition to the general blackouts scheduled by the Provincial authorities. These will be announced beforehand and will last only a short time — just long enough for a check-up to be made to determine whether or not the steps taken to darken windows were adequate. At the last blackout held in November the whole college was darkened by turning off the power at the main switch, but it is planned, for these college blackouts, to leave it to the individual occupants of each room to see that lights are either turned out or suitably screened.

While admitting that Macdonald College is unlikely to be bombed in the near future, the authorities will see to it that these exercises are carried out seriously and no laxity or carelessness will be tolerated.

We mourn the loss of Martha Britt, a beloved member of staff since 1928, when she came to the College as Instructor in Textiles and Clothing. Miss Britt was an American and a highly qualified teacher of Home Economics. She graduated from Teachers College, Columbia University, and later taught there, in Cornell University, and in various schools in St. Louis, Missouri. She worked continuously to keep informed on new branches of the textiles field and was a constant inspiration to her students and friends.

It is given to few to live such an active, helpful, happy and interesting life. She rejoiced in bearing other people's burdens. Nothing was ever too much trouble for her. It was much too soon to lose so fine a teacher and so sympathetic a friend.

Illness compelled her absence from the College for a year while she fought a vigorous but losing fight for health. Our sympathy goes to her bereaved family in St. Louis.



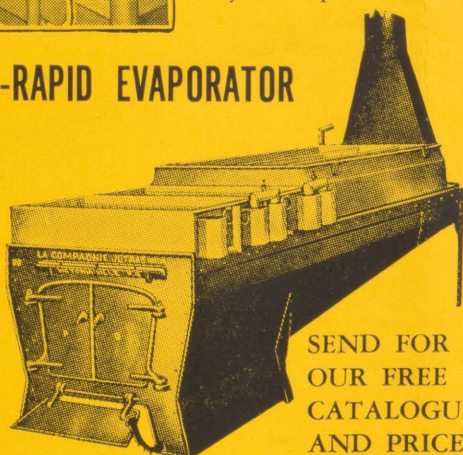
A MODERN STABLE IS A PROFITABLE STABLE

"JUTRAS" stable equipment will improve your operating conditions and increase your profits; it will also increase the value of your farm. The new "JUTRAS" installations contain the most modern improvements and the workmanship is of the highest quality. Our staff of experts will help you to solve your problems to your complete satisfaction.

THE JUTRAS ULTRA-RAPID EVAPORATOR

Install the most highly perfected machine, the one which evaporates sap fastest, which saves fuel, and requires the smallest investment. "14 sizes to choose from, 25-265 gallons per hour".

A complete line of sugar-making equipment. We use only special No. 22 Double-Coated English tinned sheets, and our pails are soldered with pure tin, which is free from lead, and is approved by the authorities.



SEND FOR
OUR FREE
CATALOGUE
AND PRICES.

JUTRAS COMPANY LIMITED
VICTORIAVILLE, QUEBEC

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Please send the Macdonald College Journal for two years to

Name
Print name and address clearly

Address

The Subscription Fee of \$1.00 for 2 years is enclosed.
(The price for a 1 year subscription is 50c)

Fill out this form and mail it with your subscription to:

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC

BACK TO HORSE-POWER

If the gasoline situation does not improve (and it is difficult at the moment to be optimistic in that regard) the horse may be given a place of prominence it has not enjoyed—or suffered—in the last ten years. It is not an easy matter, however, to reinstate the horse on city streets, on the roads or even on the land. A huge amount of new harness and horse-drawn equipment would be required, and for any kind of roadwork horses would first have to be shod.

The disappearance of blacksmiths has coincided with the lessening in the employment of horses for farm work and on the roads. For many years blacksmiths carried on without apprentices, and it would be impossible now to whistle back any considerable number of craftsmen capable of shoeing a horse properly. Many of the blacksmiths are past the age when they would care to put on an old leather apron and pump the forge. For twenty years young men have shown no desire to do it.

However, this is merely a difficulty, not an impossibility. In wartime, difficulties and obstacles must be overcome. In this colossal conflict the weak in body and spirit go down to defeat. Spirit always triumphs over force.

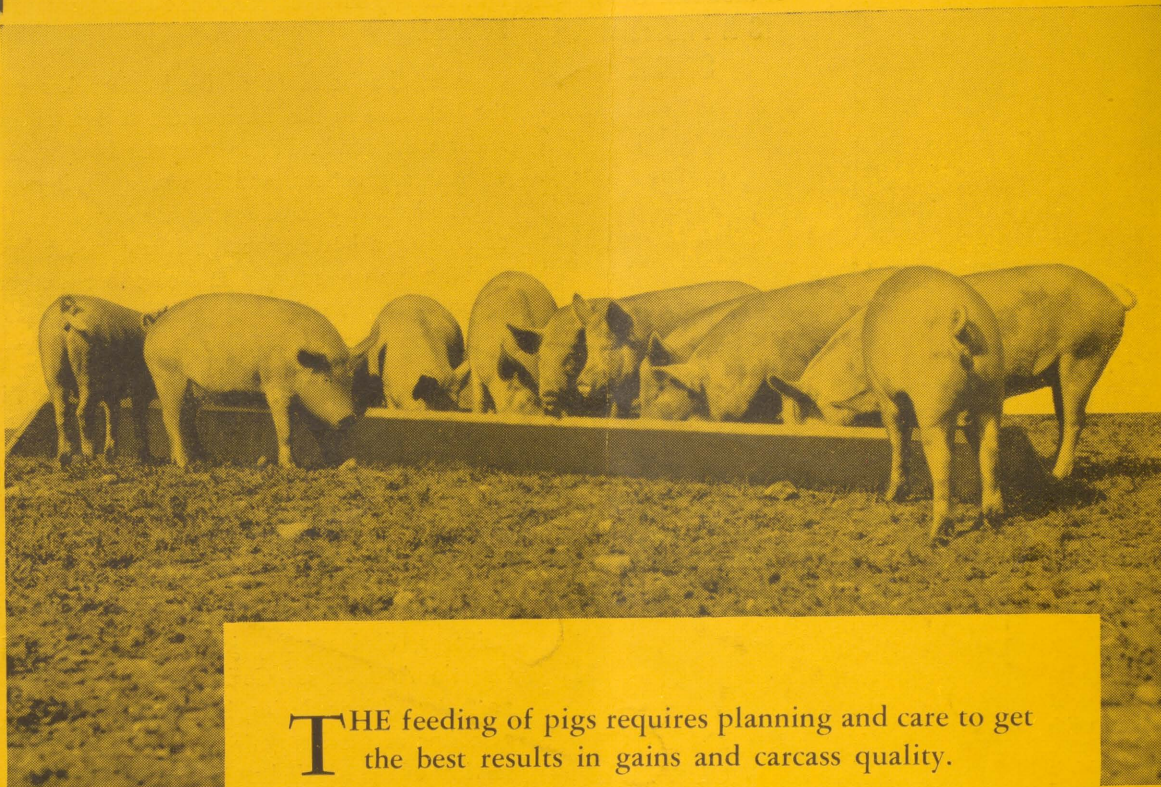
Dr. W. J. Black, former Director of the Department of Colonization and Development for the Canadian National Railways, died recently in Montreal. A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Dr. Black filled many important positions during his lifetime. He spent two years as editor of the Farmer's Advocate, and then entered the services of the Manitoba Government, being named Deputy Minister of Agriculture. In 1905 he organized the Manitoba Agricultural College and was its first president. In 1915 he relinquished this position to become Commissioner of Agriculture for Canada and was later named Chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board. His connection with the C.N.R. dated from 1923 and continued until he retired in 1938.

Not the least of his achievements was his organization, in 1913, of the first boys' and girls' clubs, which has led to the present wide-spread development of junior farmer work in Canada.

The annual inventory of agriculture in this province is now underway. May we remind our readers of the importance of giving accurate replies to the various questions which are being asked.

The information being collected will give a picture to the authorities at Ottawa and at Quebec of the condition of agriculture in this province. The correctness of this picture will depend on the answers you make to each question. Answer every question — answer it fully — answer it correctly.

PIGS PROPERLY FED AND FINISHED
PROVIDE BETTER
BACON for BRITAIN



THE feeding of pigs requires planning and care to get the best results in gains and carcass quality.

Careful feeders pay particular attention to mixing and blending farm grains with sufficient protein and minerals of the right kind to suit the needs of the pigs during their development to market weight.

Experience has proved this practice essential to low cost production of good quality market hogs.

Farmers intending to feed wheat should plan to mix it with coarse grains *now . . .*

For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister